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GREEKS DOMINATE TURKISH POSITIONS ON ENTIRE FRONT

Mr. Gibbons Says Extension Rather Than Limitation of Military Occupation Can Be Expected

This is the tenth of the series of articles by Herbert Adams Gibbons, Ph. D., on the Greek position in Asia Minor. In this article Mr. Gibbons sums up briefly the entire situation, "dealing with facts, not fancies or sentimentalities." He declares a Turkish offensive anywhere would end in disaster for the Kemalists, and that if a Greek Cabinet at Athens should bow to the dictum of the powers, a new country—Ionia—would arise.

By HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS, Ph. D.
BRUSA, Asia Minor, May 8 (Special Correspondence).—For almost four weeks I have been traveling constantly in the part of Asia Minor occupied by Greece. By automobile, on horse, and on foot I have covered the 500 odd miles of the front, and in the larger cities near the front—Ushak, Afun, Kara-hissar, Kutayah, Eskishehr, and Brusa—I have been entertained by the Turkish authorities, and have had opportunities to question those in authority and notables of the four leading elements of the population, Turks, Greeks, Armenians, and Circassians. None of this country was new to me. I had been over it before the World War, and this section especially—from Eskishehr to Brusa—I studied to gather material for a book I published some years ago. My intense interest in the Ottoman Empire led me to Sozud, Bilechik Inoglu, Yenishahr and Brusa. The reader will excuse my mentioning this personal interest of the past in the country. I have done so, because a background is important in forming a judgment concerning one of the most critical problems of international politics. That background I feel that I have, both in knowledge of the history of these people and in acquaintance with them and their country before the war. I lived among the Turks during the first five years of the Young Turk regime, was constantly in touch with their leaders, and followed their fortunes in Parliament and war for a great American newspaper.

The question of the day is: Will the Greeks leave Asia Minor? In my opinion the answer to that question is simply: No. If there are to be changes in the present situation, we can look for an extension rather than a limitation of the Greek military occupation. Since I started my survey of the front, the Greeks have extended their lines—by reason of the Italian withdrawal—in the south to Sokia. They are ready now to occupy Nicomedia (Izmid), which lies between a port for the section of the Baghdad Railway they are holding, and, in fact, the Turks could not prevent them from pushing on to the Black Sea and cutting the Ankara Government off from Constantinople.

It is unsafe—especially in the Near East, home of startling changes, to prophesy about military or political events. I shall not do so. The role of the journalist is to state things as they are—not as he or anyone else would like to have them, and not as he or anyone else thinks they will be. In summing up briefly the situation in Asia Minor I am dealing with facts, not fancies or sentimentalities. The facts are:

1. The Greeks have a remarkably strong line. They have had time to choose their positions and to fortify them. Everywhere their lines, owing to the mountainous character of the country, dominate the Turkish positions. They have in all places two lines of trenches with barbed wire, in some places three, and at vital points four. The long breathing spell since last summer has enabled them to increase their artillery and to arrange for machine-gun enfilades all the way along the line. A Turkish offensive anywhere would end in disaster for the Kemalists.

Railways Behind Lines

2. Except in the northeast sector the Greeks have railways behind their lines, at a short distance from the divisional supply depot, and at vital points ways go back through a rich country that is self-sustaining to the port of Smyrna. For the revictualment of the northeast sector a military road has been built from the port of Mudania to Karakeuy on the Baghdad railway. On this road thousands of Turkish prisoners and paid refugees are always at work keeping it up. Over it pass hundreds of motor lorries each day. From the Baghdad railway and this motor road to the front lines everywhere the Greeks have had time to construct (as far as the ground allows) excellent roads, and these are being improved all the time.

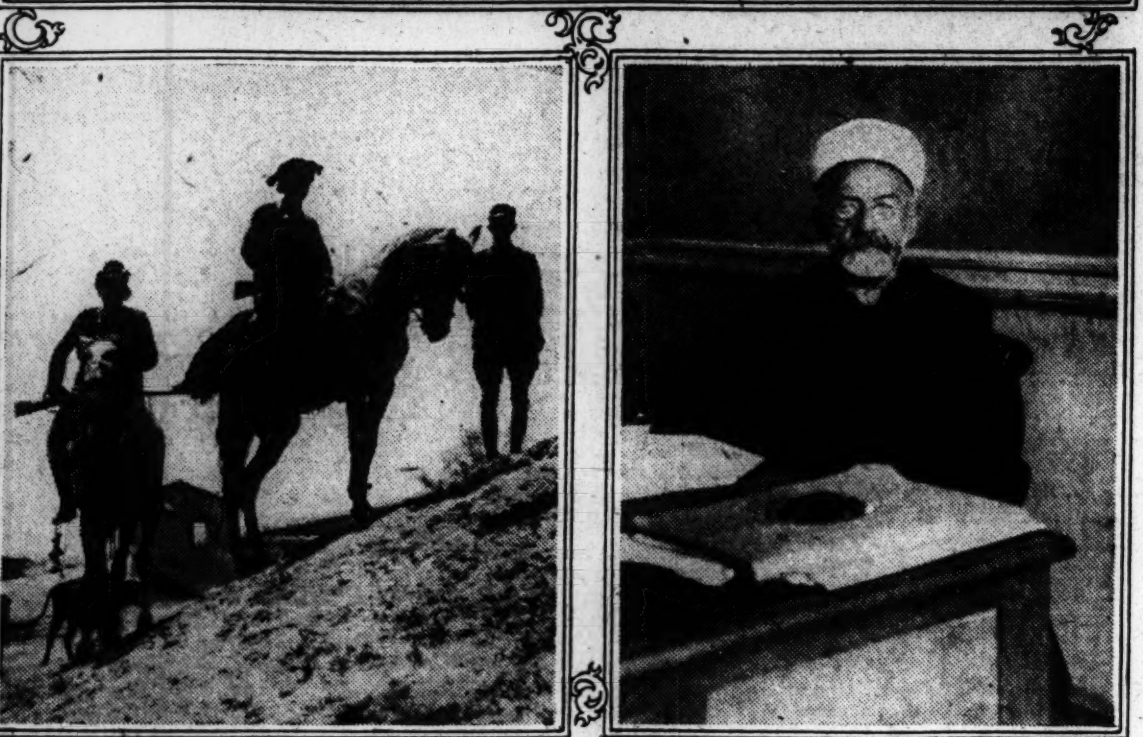
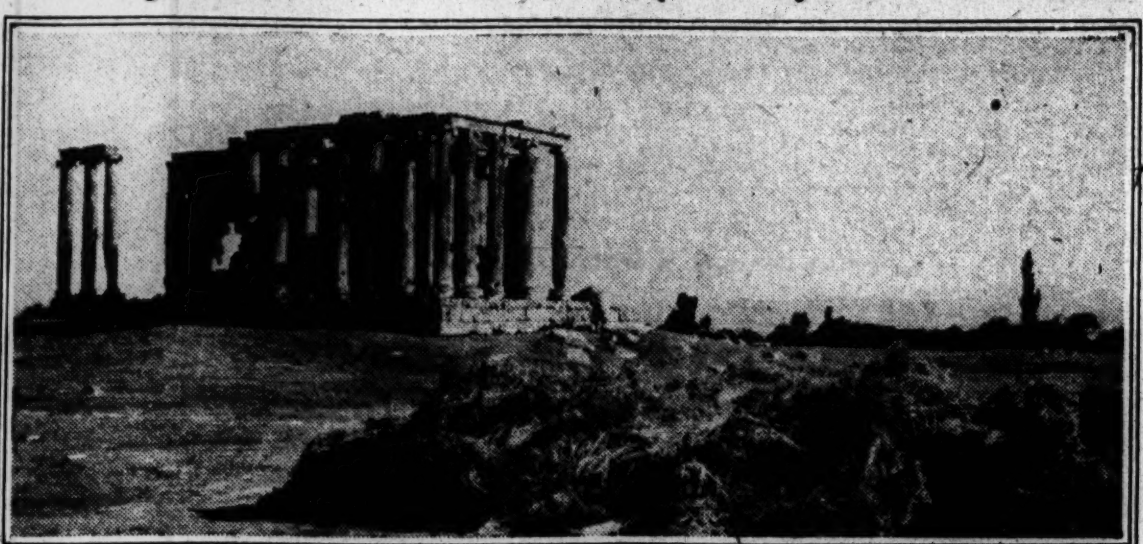
3. The Greek army is well-equipped with clothing, war material, horses and wagons, and when men come out of the front lines they are now billeted in villages that have been cleaned up. They have gymnasiums and theaters with gasoline plants for electricity. The entertainments and athletics are organized—as in France during the World War—and one sees nowhere any signs of temporary or provisional measures. The Greeks have dug themselves in and are settled down to be comfortable. Food is plentiful. Each company keeps its own fowls.

Morale of the Armies

4. The morale of the armies is far above what I expected. I was given the opportunity to talk with the soldiers—not in the presence of their officers—wherever I went. I found them gay and full of fun. The attitude is

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Territory Involved in the Greco-Turkish Conflict in Asia Minor



Greeks Determined Not to Yield Before the Kemalists Troops
Above—A Temple in Anatolia, a Region Rich in Relics of This Character. Lower Left—Kemalist Chiefs on Horseback. Lower Right—The Mufti of Aidin, Bearer of a Petition Expressing the Desire of 46 Villages to Remain Under the Greek Government

ENGINEERS ACCEPT MASTERS' TERMS

Men Vote to Return to Work—
Cost of Dispute Upward
of £9,000,000

LONDON, June 13.—(By The Associated Press).—The Amalgamated Engineering Union has voted two to one for the acceptance of the employers' proposals for the settlement of the lockout in the engineering industry. The lockout originally affected some three-quarters of a million workers.

Employing of Unskilled Men Greatly Influenced Decision

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 13.—A meeting of the Amalgamated Engineering Union has been fixed for today to arrange for the resumption of work. The majority who favored peace is estimated at over 20,000. The engineers have been influenced, it is said, in this matter by the extent to which unskilled men are being taken on in positions in which training has hitherto been held to be essential—positions from which it will be often possible to dislodge them.

In the meanwhile the loss in wages consequent upon the dispute is estimated at upward of £9,000,000. This reacted unfavorably upon the authority of the Union already weakened by internal dissensions, especially at Sheffield where an indecisive trial of strength has been proceeding between the shop stewards and the central committee. One point on which the Union Executive is said at the present moment not to represent a large section of the men is in connection with the important question of overtime.

In this matter, the employers say that compliance with the union's demands for the restrictions of overtime means the loss of the more competent hands who prefer employment in shops where overtime remuneration can be counted upon. The union's position here is a difficult one and calls for judgment, not always shown in choosing a middle course, for while on the one hand overtime can easily be overdone, and while it is always unpopular with the inefficient, since it reduces the demand for their services, it also appeals strongly to the more skilled men, who find in it a means of adding materially to their ordinary earnings.

FASCISTI CARRIED ON TERRORIST CAMPAIGN

By Special Cable
ROME, June 13.—The Fascist organization which has been disbanded by the Government, carried on, it is shown by documents seized, a regular terrorist campaign of extortion in Venice.

Besides obtaining money by threatening circulars, they also procured money by pretending to have been formerly soldiers.

CANADA ANNOUNCES INTENTION TO STIFFEN LIQUOR PROVISIONS

Transportation of Alcoholic Drink to the United States
Is to Be Made More Difficult

OTTAWA, June 13.—A blow at the transportation of liquors from Canada to the United States is seen in new provisions adopted in the revision of the Budget announced by W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance.

Liquor exporters, under the new law, are required to furnish a bond double the amount of the import duties on such goods to guarantee that the shipment, if by sea, will actually be delivered to the designated destination, and if exported by land or inland navigation will be landed and delivered at the place they are listed for shipment. The regulations covering the act will require records of receipts of goods shipped for redemption of the bonds.

OTTAWA, June 13 (Special).—Mr. Fielding, in the course of his speech replied to the Opposition amendment and in the course of it announced a number of amendments to the original proposals, some of which were actuated by consideration for outside representations and others due to criticism delivered within the House of Commons.

The opening portion of the minister's address was an obvious appeal for the support of the Progressive members and was characterized by a frank and honest exposition of the difficulties under which any finance minister at the present time labored. He hoped for no support from the official Conservative Opposition, but addressing the Agrarian group, he denied that the Liberal Party of Canada had ever been protectionist, and appealed to them to regard the tariff reductions brought down as an earnest of further reform in the future.

He declared that the last had not been heard of reciprocity with the United States, though he feared that for the immediate present at least, the Dominion had lost "her golden opportunity," by defeating the pact of 1911. "It may be difficult," he said, "to revive reciprocity but it necessary we will go down and discuss the matter with them again in the proper spirit. The leader of any party which does not endeavor to preserve friendly relations with the great republic of the south can never secure the confidence of the people of this country. Let it be known that when the opportunity comes for closer relations the Liberal Party will meet it."

The Minister deprecated the spirit in Canadian politics which objected to trading with Germany. In his opening budget speech, Mr. Fielding had announced the abrogation of that regulation passed by the Meighen Government whereby for purposes of customs valuation, the currency of no European country could be considered upon a basis of a depreciation of less than 50 per cent. Last night he announced a change whereby German goods, for instance, would be valued on the cost of English goods or the

goods of a country whose currency was on a similar basis of exchange.

In the original budget a stamp tax on cheques of two cents per \$50 and every multiple thereof was proposed. Last evening Mr. Fielding announced that the tax would not extend beyond the \$5.00 end mark, and that its maximum would therefore be \$2.00.

WORLD POLICE CONGRESS TO BE HELD IN NEW YORK

By Special Cable
PARIS, June 13.—In an apparently collective interview, in the French press, Richard B. Enright, New York chief of police, says he is inviting his European colleagues to participate in the international police congress in New York in September. Canada and Mexico have consented to attend.

If the Paris prefect of police cannot go himself he will send a representative.

AIRMEN RESUME FLIGHT
BAHIA, June 13.—The Portuguese aviators, Captains Saccadura and Coutinho, left here at 7:35 o'clock this morning on the last leg of their airship flight from Portugal to the Brazilian capital.

LABOR FEDERATION CONDEMNS SHIP BILL AS PUBLIC MENACE

Protest Voted at Convention—Measure Denounced as
Taking Taxpayers Money for Shipowners

CINCINNATI, June 13 (By The Associated Press).—The Ship Subsidy Bill now pending in Congress was condemned by a resolution adopted unanimously today by the American Federation of Labor as inimical to public interest, and destructive of the nation's hope for seapower.

On motion of Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union, the convention voted to telegraph a protest to congressional leaders opposing favorable action on the bill.

Action on Resolutions Rushed
The resolution was presented for the Granite Cutters Association by James Duncan, a vice-president of the federation and brought before the convention for immediate action.

The ship subsidy bill was declared by the resolution as a measure of "patronage for political purposes," and its enactment, it was asserted, would make "politics the prime factor in the management of ships."

Mr. Furuseth, the only speaker on the resolution, declared that only the

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL MUST BE PASSED SAYS PRESIDENT

Special Session Threat Made in
Letter to Chairman of
Rules Committee

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 13.—The tariff must be dealt with before the bonus, it was reiterated at the White House today. The President regards the tariff as the most important thing before Congress and believes that it should have the undivided attention of the senators.

There has been no abatement of the President's keen desire to have a ship subsidy bill passed at this session of Congress. If it is not done now he will suffer a keen disappointment, for it would not be feasible to take it up at the short session, which has time only for minor subjects after attending to the appropriations. If he knew how to make his representations stronger than before, the President would go before Congress and deliver another message on the importance of the merchant marine.

Coal Situation Taken Up
The coal situation was discussed at today's Cabinet meeting but no definite action to relieve it was decided on. The friendly offices of the Government are at all times at the disposal of the parties concerned. Further than that the Administration is not prepared to go at present. The action of President Roosevelt in interfering to stop the anthracite strike in 1902 has been recalled, but that dispute had been going on more than twice as long as the present strike and the situation had become far more desperate.

The President, who has recently endeavored to make it plain that he was not recommending wage reductions, said today that at no time since he became President had he recommended any such move to the Railway Labor Board or to any member of it, that he has sent one message and only one, and that was to the effect that the members were expected to perform their duty under the law and that the government would support their decisions.

Special Session Threatened

WASHINGTON, June 13 (By The Associated Press).—President Harding has notified Philip P. Campbell (R.), Representative from Kansas, chairman of the House Rules Committee, that unless the ship subsidy bill is passed prior to adjournment he would feel obliged to call a special session solely for its consideration.

The views of the President were set forth in a letter to Mr. Campbell, undated of May 26, in which he said:

"I understand that in a very short time the Merchant Marine bill is to be favorably reported to the House. I am writing to express the hope that your Committee on Rules will report whatever provision is necessary for its early and final consideration. I cannot convey to you how very earnestly I feel the necessity of passing this act. So much is involved and such a difficult and discouraging situation will follow if Congress fails to sanction the Merchant Marine bill that I should feel myself obliged to call Congress immediately in extraordinary session to especially consider it if it went over through any neglect or delay beyond the present term."

"I should be more than glad to cooperate in any way that I can in impressing the House with the urgent necessity of the favorable consideration of this bill. I am writing an expression of my earnestness to you at this time because I understand it is within the province of the Rules Committee to report a provision under which there may be secured early and, I hope, favorable consideration."

Plans had been made to introduce the merchant marine measure in the House today but because of unexpected delay in redrafting the final sections, it was announced that the merchant marine committee would not be able to present the bill before tomorrow.

Civil Disobedience Declared Unavoidable

Lucknow, Mahatma, India
JUNE 13.—Mahatma Gandhi, who succeeded in his mission as editor of Young India, has been arrested following the publication of alleged seditious articles in the newspaper. The Central Caliphate Committee has adopted a resolution declaring civil disobedience unavoidable. "In view of the hostile attitude of the British Cabinet toward the Caliphate question and the continuous repressive policy of the Government in India."

The committee, however, indorses the resolution of the recent All-India Congress postponing aggressive measures until Aug. 15. Meanwhile, a sub-committee has been appointed to co-operate with the Congress sub-committee which is touring India gathering data concerning the advisability of again starting civil disobedience.

GERMANS EXULT OVER LOAN FAILURE

Big Industrialists Delighted and
Sharp Tussle Is Expected
With the Government

By Special Cable
BERLIN, June 13.—The fact that the German Government has already sent to Paris the sum of 50,000,000 marks, due as the reparation instalment on the fifteenth of the present month, clearly disproves the absurd reports, apparently circulating abroad, about the possibility of Germany's state bankruptcy. The failure of the Paris loan negotiations certainly created a serious situation, but rather for France than for Germany. The big industrialists under the leadership of Hugo Stinnes are delighted that the loan has not materialized, because by stabilizing the German exchange it would certainly have reduced Germany's exporting possibilities and consequently their own present huge profits.

A sharp tussle may now be expected between the Government and the industrialists as to whether the financial reforms in Germany recently promised will be carried through. A vital point, of course, is that of deflation. The industrialists declare that no attempt can now be made to check the output of the money-printing press, but the Government takes the other standpoint.

In conversation with a leading allied diplomatist here yesterday afternoon the Foreign Secretary, Dr. Walter Rathenau, who has just returned to Berlin from the provinces, declared that the German Government, in spite of the failure of the loan negotiations, was determined to try to carry out its deflation policy. He added that grave economic consequences were likely to follow for Germany, but that in the long run the stabilization of the mark was in the interest of the vast mass of the German people.

Dr. Rathenau, the German delegate at Paris in the loan negotiations, presents his report today to the Cabinet here.

Dr. Wirth Returns

BERLIN, June 13 (By The Associated Press).—Dr. Joseph Wirth, the Chancellor, and the principal members of his Cabinet, who have returned to Berlin from a week's holiday, are preparing for the strenuous parliamentary fight which is certain to grow out of the failure of the loan negotiations in Paris and the relations of this to Germany's acceptance of the Reparation Commission's terms in her note of May 28.

"Every line of the bankers' reports reflects more genuine wisdom than is contained in the Olympian head of Poincaré or any other Chauvinist," Theodor Wolff comments in the Berliner Tageblatt.

INDEX OF THE NEWS

JUNE 13, 1922	
President Demands Subsidy Bill	1
British Engineers Accept Masters' Terms	1
Canada Announces Intention to Stiffen Liquor Provisions	1
German Exult Over Loan Failure	2
France Seeks to Check Output of Money-Printing Press	2
Greeks Dominate Turkish Positions	2
Anatolia	2
Shriners' Conclave Is Opened	3
Chicago Protests Politics in Schools	3
Frisson Education Considered	3
Mr. Untermyer Asks Merger Control	3
Competition for Settlers	3
Clothing in India Affects Politics	3
Advertising Field Demands Experts	3
Austrian News Reported Grave	3
Woman Manages Terminal Building	3
British Labor Attacks Budget	3
Strike's End Folds Chaos on Thames	3
Egypt Recognizes Rights of People	3
Internal Reform Occupies Rumania	3
Academy Fellowships Awarded	3
Film Chiefs Plan Better Pictures	3
Mr. Haynes Reports Fewer Violations	3
Financial	
Stock Market Quotations	12
Long Expected Reaction Comes	12
Expansion of Foreign Credits	12
Strength in Shoe Trade	12
Money Market	12
Railway Earnings	12
Shoe Company Optimistic	12
George M. Reynolds—Portrait	12
Equipment Makes Good Position	12
Sports	
Record for Tech Athletics	10
Major League Baseball	10
Woman Develops Championship Nine	10
New England Professional Golfers	10
Cheer	10
Features	
Washington's Passing Show	4
The Page of the Seven Arts	4
The Adirondacks Mountain Club	4
Letters to the Editor	15
Theatrical News of the World	15
Home Forum	15
Editorials	15

FRENCH CABINET DECIDES TO SEND EXPERTS TO HAGUE

Government to Adhere to Policy
on Russia—Attitude Ap-
proved by Press

PARIS, June 13 (By The Associated Press).—France will be represented at the conference at The Hague of Russian affairs by a group of experts, the Cabinet decided today. The idea of having Charles Benoist, the Minister at The Hague, take part in the preliminary conference was abandoned.

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 13.—That France will adhere to her Russian policy at the Hague Conference is shown by the pointed reply Raymond Poincaré, the Premier, has made to the British Government's note, throwing down the French Premier's memorandum on Russia sent to the powers. It took the British Cabinet 10 days to reply to M. Poincaré's arguments. The French Premier answered Lord Balfour's note by return post.

France will not tolerate politics at The Hague and her rejection of the British proposal for a reduction of Russia's war debts, her repeated demand for effective guarantees, for repayment of pre-war debts, maintenance of her thesis regarding private property and insistence on guarantees before money is lent to Russia are approved by the press this morning, which believes that M. Poincaré's attitude closely approaches the American view on the Russian problem.

Embarking on Adventure

In this connection Action Française remarks: "It would be an error to believe that the abstention of the American Government means that it is indifferent. It is natural that it should be pleased to see other governments adopting the same attitude as its own toward Bolshevism. And it is fine that two sister republics should find themselves united in the same thought of counter-revolution. There is in this a contrast with ideas received from a time still near ours. This contrast ought to cause a certain uneasiness to old liberals. It is evidently a world reversed."

Speaking of the scheme drawn up by Mr. Lloyd George at Genoa, Le Figaro bluntly declares that there is nothing deliberate and practical in it, that it is a case of embarking on an adventure. "One might think that the restoration of Russia was a revealed dogma and not a reality accessible to human vision. The opposition of France had an aim of order, because the good sense of our country did not accept this new fanaticism and this species of imperative barbarism."

Bolshevik Propaganda

In view of this note flinging by London and Paris, there is keen curiosity here as to how it will affect the reception of M. Poincaré when he goes to England next week. Mr. Lloyd George has not been able to do anything with M. Poincaré, who is above all a thinker and never changes his mind when he has made it up on any particular question. For him, for France there can be no dealing with the Bolshevik until something like a régime of honesty has been instituted in Russia.

The writer finds that there is another consideration dictating French policy—the fear of increased Bolshevik propaganda in France. This is the only country in western Europe where the Soviet system of government has received encouragement, where the Communists are organized to uphold the relations with Russia, and the French Government is not unmindful that the Russian dictators have refused to desist from propaganda in any contemplated contracts with the western countries of Europe.

Reparation Situation Takes Turn for Better

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 13.—British experts leave this city today, for The Hague for the preliminary meeting on Thursday. The French Government's reply to the British note on this subject, published here today, is a distinct advance upon the last and may be taken as indicative that the French, though still very doubtful about the utility of the conference, do not intend to press their objections farther. They in effect, waive their previous demand for a withdrawal of the Russian memorandum of May 11. They accept the Cannes resolutions as a basis for the Hague negotiations. They also accept the British assurance that the conference will be one of experts "not empowered to conclude any arrangement, except ad referendum." They further modify their demand in the matter of the return of expropriated property in Russia by now recognizing the right of requisition, subject to "formal conditions of just indemnification."

This is all to the good and increases the probability that French experts may yet be found participating in the main proceedings at The Hague later on. The situation has, meanwhile, been much easier in the matter of German reparations by the news communicated by The Christian Science Monitor's Berlin correspondent that the German Government has paid to the Reparations Commission \$5,000,000 marks. This in gold becomes due on the reparation account next Thursday and is stated to have been made over in the form of a check. This is an indication of good faith upon the part of the German Government, the importance of which cannot be too strongly emphasized. It greatly simplifies the next move of the Reparation Commission, for which the British Government is waiting, now that the international loan has

definitely failed. In this connection the French hold it to be premature to reduce the amount of reparations demanded of Germany until the expenditure of allied control of Germany's finances has been tried, which is not yet the case.

On the other hand, the British experts do not deny the French contention that, owing to the fall of the mark, Germany at present is alike more lightly taxed and less heavily burdened with war debt than either France or Great Britain. They hold, however, that Germany has troubles before her, involving such terrible unemployment when stabilization of the mark takes place—which cannot be much longer delayed if a complete collapse is to be avoided—that it is better to reduce the demand immediately than to wait for a collapse to occur.

The French, The Christian Science Monitor representative has reason to know, are fully alive to the dangers of this possibility, which may act as a restraining factor when the time comes to consider the question of applying the Versailles Treaty sanctions.

Holland Selects Experts

By Special Cable

THE HAGUE, June 13—It has been announced that the Crown Counselor, Mr. Struycken and the Secretary-General for Foreign Affairs, Snouck Hurgronje, have been appointed as Holland's experts at the Hague conference which will be opened by Dr. H. A. van Karnebeek on Thursday at 2:30 in the big Justice Hall of the Peace Palace.

SOVIETS RETAIN SUPREME PENALTY

Political and Military Offenders Thus Dealt With in Russia

LONDON, June 13—Reports being again current that the supreme penalty has been abolished in Russia, The Christian Science Monitor representative asked the Russian Information Bureau here whether they were accurate. Apparently the reports should have added "for civil offences only."

Capital punishment is retained for political and military offences and the Soviet authorities here say that the sentence will almost certainly be enforced in the case of a priest who was recently found guilty in Moscow, of inciting to violence against the expropriation of church treasure. Indeed, rumors from Finland say that they have been shot already. While political crimes are still thus punishable, the maximum penalty for "private murder" or any civil crime is five years' imprisonment.

PRESIDENT CANCELS MANDATE GIVING DR. WU PREMIERSHIP

PEKING, June 12 (By The Associated Press)—President Li Yuan-hung's mandate giving the premiership to Dr. Wu Ting-fang, formerly Minister to Washington and prominent South China leader, was canceled today, pending receipt of a reply from Dr. Wu to the request that he accept the office and aid in the reunification of China.

Following the naming of Wu Ting-fang as Premier yesterday, a difference of opinion arose among the President's advisers as to the advisability of making public the appointment until the southern leader's acceptance had been received. Accordingly, President Li canceled his mandate and telegraphed the offer to Dr. Wu, urging him to accept and come to Peking without delay to aid in the rehabilitation of his country. In the meantime the Cabinet remains uncompleted.

RABBI WISE TO STUDY JEWS' STATUS ABROAD

NEW YORK, June 13—Rabbi Stephen B. Wise of Temple Israel, Boston, called today on the Cunard Line steamship Aquitania on a special mission which will take him to Poland and Palestine. In Poland he will investigate Jewish conditions and in Palestine his work will bear on the establishment of a Jewish state in that country. Rabbi Wise was accompanied by his wife, son and daughter.

G. Colket Caner, former Massachusetts state tennis champion, was also among the passengers of the Aquitania. Mr. Caner is bound for England where he will take part in the English tournaments. Among the other passengers were Prof. James R. Jewett of Harvard University and wife and son; William L. Shearer, president of Paine Furniture Company; Frederick T. Steinhay of Steinhay & Sons, and Mrs. Steinhay; Morton Rainey and wife of New Bedford; Forest W. Taylor and daughter of Worcester; F. C. Purley, president of the Otis Elevator Company; Percival Roberts of the American Bridge Company, and Mrs. Roberts; Louis Gimbel of Gimbel Brothers; George B. Post of Post & Flagg, and Major Burgoyne Hamilton.

MASSACRE BY TURKS DENIED IN LONDON

LONDON, June 13—It is stated officially today that there is no authority for the news contained in a semi-official dispatch from Athens last night reporting the massacre by Turks of 12 British soldiers in the neighborhood of the Dardanelles. The report it is explained, apparently referred to an incident which took place a fortnight ago, when three British casualties occurred in an encounter with a band of brigands, 150 strong, south of Chanak-Kaleesi, Asia Minor. Official news records that the trouble created by the brigand attack was overcome and that there have been no other disturbances in the Chanak area.

SHIP EXECUTIVES SEEK JOBS IN VAIN

Association Reports 22,000 Masters and Mates Idle

NEW YORK, June 12 (Special Correspondence)—According to the Neptune Association, vessels are not available for the 22,000 American masters and mates, for which it is endeavoring to find employment. As a result, many of the men who qualified to fill executive positions on ships during the war and during the post-armistice prosperity, are seeking work in other occupations.

The Neptune Association has been informed by the inspector-general of the steamboat service that the number of qualified marine officers on March 15, 1922, was 21,899 masters and mates as compared with only 6180 in 1914. Of this number 7237 were masters, 4421 first mates, 5739 second, and 4502 third. In addition there are 1323 men in all grades who are holding provisional licenses, 813 of whom have completed their United States citizenship.

The association further explains that there are only about 2000 ocean and coastwise ships in operation, calling for approximately 8000 licensed deck officers. No data on the condition of the engineer officers is available, but it stated that the same unfavorable condition confronts them. The Neptune Association, however, has been able to help by finding shore jobs for some of its members. It has secured for 100 of its members as coal checkers at \$5 a day as well as providing ship watchmen to relieve officers who want a night off occasionally.

J. F. Milleken, secretary of the association, denounces the formation of new organizations which have avowed intention of getting men berths at sea and have been getting some of the unemployed officers to join them on the strength of these promises. It is stated that about 50 per cent of the officers "on the bench" have been gathered in by one or another of these bodies.

PLANS ANNOUNCED FOR 'VETS' REUNION

LOS ANGELES, June 3 (Special Correspondence)—Detailed plans for the holding of the twenty-fourth annual convention and reunion of the United Spanish War Veterans of America, in this city, Aug. 21 to Aug. 25, were announced today.

Encampment headquarters will be at the Alexander Hotel and sessions will be in the Philharmonic Auditorium, in the center of the business district.

Three thousand delegates and 7000 other visitors are expected. Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo cabled from Manila that he would attend, and many American officials have been invited. National officers of the Spanish War Veterans are Commander Oscar E. Carlstrom, Senior Vice-Commander G. B. Hall, Junior Vice-Commander H. G. Brandt, Adjutant-Gen. John J. Garrity, and Quartermaster-General C. G. Essig.

Another guest will be Maj. A. S. Rowan, U. S. A., son of Vice-Admiral Rowan. Major Rowan, now a resident of Berkeley, Cal., is the man who penetrated the lines of the Spanish troops in Cuba and delivered to General Garcia, commanding the Cuban forces in the interior of the island, the important message from President McKinley that the United States was going to declare war on Spain, and for him to hold out until reinforcements arrived. After 24 years Congress is considering recognition for the way in which he "carried the message to Garcia."

Another interesting feature in connection with the coming encampment will be that the delegates will march in state groups instead of appearing under their state banners. Also there will be a great reunion of states, held in one of the larger parks. It will be conducted on the camp-fire plan.

METHODISTS FAVOR UNION OF CHURCHES

LONDON, Ontario, June 5 (Special Correspondence)—Theoretically the Methodist Church in Canada is strongly in favor of organic church union, but practically it can do very little toward the consummation of union, even in the individual cases where the opportunity presents itself. This fact was brought out at the annual sessions here of the London Methodist Conference, where Rev. Dr. Chown, general superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada, stated the official attitude toward church union, and where on the same day the Conference failed to vote a case of union which had been entered into by Presbyterian and Methodist congregations in a certain small town in the conference. The conference generally appeared to be satisfied that the individual union experiment was wise, but did not feel justified in expressing official approval in view of the tentative state of negotiation among the denomination concerned with the broader question of organic union as a whole. Dr. Chown impressed upon the conference the dangers of delay in reaching a decision on the larger question.

START OF WATERWAY URGED

CHICAGO, June 12 (Special Correspondence)—Efforts to speed up plans for letting of contracts for construction of the Illinois waterway connecting the Great Lakes with the Gulf will be made at a meeting called for Tuesday, June 13, by civic leaders for July 3, according to E. T. Harris of Chicago, chairman of the subcommittee on waterways of the Illinois Manufacturers Association.

AMERICAN TROOPS TO RETURN COBLENZ, June 13 (By The Associated Press)—Eight officers and 481 enlisted men will return to the United States on the steamer Canby, sailing from Antwerp June 20. Brigadier-General William H. Hay, chief of staff of the American forces in Germany, will return to the United States on the Canby.

PACIFIC AGREEMENTS SAFE TOKYO, July 13 (By The Associated Press)—The change in Japan's Cabinet will not alter the Nation's policy to give support to the League of Nations at the Washington Conference, said a statement today by the Foreign Minister, Viscount Uchida.

Pottowatome Tribe Claims Lands Under British Treaty

Descendant of Tecumseh Heads Large Band Which Seeks Possession of Rich Lands

LEAMINGTON, Ont., June 13 (Special)—Officers of the Canadian Mounted Police and government officials conferred this morning on the advisability of arranging with Ottawa for a parley with the chiefs of the Pottowatome tribe of the Walpole Island Indians who are threatening to "invade" certain land on Point Pelee. Such a parley would settle definitely the title to the land which the Indians claim by virtue of a tribal document bearing the date 1740.

In the meantime members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are guarding the entrance to the government game preserve on Point Pelee, and will exclude all Indians until the title to the land is established. It is understood that Ottawa declares the Indians are not entitled to any land on the Point, but is willing to hear the claim advanced by the Indians. A treaty in 1790 finally disposed of all lands in question which include part of Anderson township and the 300-acre government park.

Claim Also Made for \$300,000 Unpaid Treaty Money

LEAMINGTON, Ont., June 13—A detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was stationed at the National Park at Point Pelee, seven miles from Leamington, today, prepared to halt the march of several hundred Indians who have laid claim to the park and thousands of acres of the best farming land in this part of Canada.

The Dominion Government, refusing to recognize the Indians' claims, instructed the Mounted Police to pre-

vent any encroachment upon the lands and to arrest the tribesmen as trespassers. At the head of the Indian "invasion" was Archie Dodge, a member of the Pottowatome tribe, and a descendant of Tecumseh, leader of Great Britain's Indian allies in the War of 1812. He is recognized as the head of the tribe, being the great-grandson of the last chieftain.

Dodge declared members of his tribe were the original settlers of the Canadian shores of Lake Erie and occupied the lands from the time of the British grant until about 1836, when they scattered to various parts of Ontario. Several years ago a movement was started to reclaim the land of their forefathers, but they encountered government opposition. Heads of the wandering bands held a pow-wow at Alvinson last March, however, and decided on a trek to Point Pelee. Dodge and a small band were the first to arrive yesterday. About 300 others are reported en route.

In addition to the lands, Dodge told police officers in disclosing the plans of the Indians, the Government still owes the various tribes \$300,000 in treaty money. Payment of this sum is to be demanded, he said. So far as the officers could learn, the Indians came with no intention of taking the lands by force, and such a course was disclaimed by Dodge, whose band was encamped last night on what is known as alienated land, just outside the park preserves.

The area claimed by the Indians extends from Point Pelee, the southern point of the Canadian mainland, east to Sturgeon Creek, a distance of 10 miles, and to the town of Wheatly, 11 miles east of Leamington.

FILIPINOS FOR OWN SHIP LAWS, EDUCATOR TELLS AMERICANS

Application of American Coastwise Regulations to Islands Strongly Opposed, Dr. Jorge Bocobo Points Out

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 1 (Special Correspondence)—Application of American coastwise shipping laws to the Philippine Islands would be injurious to the commerce of the islands, and would arouse public sentiment unfavorable to the United States, in the opinion of Dr. Jorge Bocobo of Tarlac, P. I., a member of the Philippine Parliamentary Mission, now on its way to Washington to present the claims of the islands to complete independence.

Dr. Bocobo, a graduate of the University of Indiana, has been dean of the College of Law of the University of the Philippines since 1917, and a member of its faculty since the founding of the university in 1911. He awaited here the arrival of Manuel L. Quezon, president of the Philippine Senate, and Sergio Osmena, Speaker of the Philippine House of Representatives, the joint chairman of the commission.

To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Dr. Bocobo said:

"The Filipinos feel that extension of the coastwise shipping laws of the United States, as proposed by President Harding, would be a way all the traffic now handled by vessels owned

and operated in the islands, since the larger shipping lines, operating services between the Pacific Coast and the islands, could establish and maintain coastwise services among the Philippines at much lower rates than under which the island companies can operate. This, of course, is merely the commercial and financial phase of the project.

"The native people of the islands, in addition, believe that the inclusion of the Philippines in the coastwise shipping laws of the United States would be a blow at the autonomy of the Philippine Government, which they wish now to maintain at all costs, up to a point at which they may win complete independence. The island government is regulating both inter-island (coastwise) and foreign shipping, and the Philippine people and government are agreed that they should be allowed to continue this control. Aside from the danger to the native companies owning and operating ships, it seems to me that the far greater harm will be to the independence of the people, and to their prospects for self-government. Protests against the plan have been sent to President Harding, among the signers being Resident Commissioners de Veyra and Gabaldon."

SENATORS ASSAIL "MIDDIES" ACTS

Member of Graduating Class "Stigmatized Because of Race"

WASHINGTON, June 13—Reported discrimination by the class just graduated from the Navy Academy at Annapolis, against Leonidas Kaplan of Weston, W. Va., a member of the class, was scored in the Senate today by Howard Sutherland (R.), Senator from West Virginia, who said that Kaplan had been "stigmatized because of his nationality." Several other senators joined Mr. Sutherland's criticism and suggested further investigation.

Mr. Sutherland presented a report that Ensign Kaplan had been stigmatized in the Lucky Bay Academy year book. Although very near the head of the class, Mr. Sutherland said Ensign Kaplan's name had been left out of the class roll in the publication while the page containing his biography had been left unnumbered and perforated so it could be torn off without defacing the book.

"Such a treatment is utterly un-American and cannot be too scathingly condemned," said Mr. Sutherland, declaring in response to inquiries that "the academy authorities must be responsible" and that he could not assume they were without control of the publication. He promised further inquiry into the case, asserting that Ensign Kaplan had been treated to "refinement of cruelty" by his classmates.

CANADA MAY REVISE PROHIBITION LAWS

LONDON, Ont., June 5 (Special Correspondence)—Dominion legislation to make provincial temperance laws more effective was predicted at the general sessions of the London Methodist Conference by the Rev. T. Albert Moore, secretary of Social Service and Evangelism of the Methodist church in Canada. He understood, he said, that such action would be taken by the government.

Speaking generally of the prohibition situation in Ontario, Mr. Moore urged citizens to give support to the Ontario government which was doing its best to support the Ontario Temperance Act and to bring about a revision of the act which would make it still more strict.

GREEKS DOMINATE TURKISH POSITIONS ON ENTIRE FRONT

(Continued from Page 1)

that there is no use of sulking or worrying about the length of the war. They know they must stick it out and are willing to do so. Discomforts, as in France, are few, and the army is not subject to the attrition and nervous strain of continual petty fighting and awaiting an attack. They know, these Greek soldiers, that they have nothing to apprehend from Kemal's army, and that the battle is in "staying put," as a grayer from Worcester, Mass., expressed it yesterday. The soldiers have been keyed up for the past two years by a never-ceasing insistence upon the right of Greece to this country and upon the obligation of defending what remains of the Helles here from massacre. They have been taught, and they believe, that the present campaign is a final step in the unification of Greece, and that they are on the road to Constantinople.

New Country Might Arise

The generals and superior officers of the Greek armies, although they try hard to be cautious in speech and diplomatic, are unable to keep from a visitor their conviction that no Greek Cabinet could order the withdrawal of the army of occupation from its present lines. The army will obey only the order to advance, or yield to physical pressure. Diplomatic pressure on Greece will not result in the evacuation of Asia Minor. The only way the Entente Powers can get the armies of Greece out of Asia Minor is by making an alliance with the Nationalist Turks and sending out to Asia Minor a large expeditionary force. If a Greek cabinet at Athens should bow to the dictum of the powers, a new country—Ionian—would arise, and the powers would have in their hands a new Cretan question—a hundredfold harder to settle.

The Micraetian League, formed by natives of Anatolia, has become a powerful force in the country. Boys and girls are organized as scouts, and the league has on its lists about 25,000 names of volunteers, a majority of whom are at the present time being trained for military service. Through its Committee of National Defense the Micraetian League has announced its intention to carry on the war if the Greek Government yields. The league, not the Athens Government, can count on the support of the Greek army. Of this fact I have no many assurances that there is no use hiding or veiling the truth.

Armenians and Circassians are wholeheartedly with the Greeks, and are giving substantial assistance, which is increasing each month. Like the Greeks of Ottoman origin these one-time subjects of Turkey have little interest in the international aspect of the question, and care nothing for the pressure that is being exerted on the Greek Government. They are co-operating with the Greek Army now, but will shift over to the Micraetian League if the Greek Government orders an evacuation. This same fact is true, curiously enough, of the leading Turks—those who own lands and shops and who have money. The substantial Turks will do anything in conjunction with anybody rather than see the Angora Nationalists in power once more in this country. And they have sufficient influence with the masses of Muhammadans to make impossible any rising in the rear of the Greek lines that would help the Nationalists.

If the Entente Powers had not intended that Greece have a good slice of Turkey in Asia, it was a grave and irrevocable error to ask the Greek Government to send an army to Smyrna. I say "irrevocable" because it is now too late to change things: The Greeks in Asia Minor have thrown off the yoke of the Ottoman Empire, with the assent and encouragement of the victorious powers, and the hands of the clock in this part of the world are not going to be set back. The Ottoman Empire has lived. An independent Turkey may remain; but there is no reason, in view of the facts as they are, to suppose that Turkey has more chances of becoming again the Ottoman Empire than that Austria will become again the Hapsburg Empire. If we really face the facts, we shall admit that Turkey has far fewer chances of reviving her ancient glory than has Austria.

CALIFORNIA IMPOSES BAN ON ADVERTISERS

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., June 5 (Special Correspondence)—Effacing the defacement of rocks, trees and other natural beauties of the national forests in California by the painting of signs of a commercial character has been undertaken by the federal forestry officials.

The beauty of many of the most picturesque spots has been marred throughout the forest reserves by this class of vandalism, and to eliminate the damage that has already been done, and to prevent future damage of this character, the campaign has been undertaken. The plan is designed to preserve the forests in their natural beauty so far as possible.

Maquet Heirs Share in Dumas' Royalties

Entitled to Half of Returns From "Three Musketeers"

PARIS, June 13 (By The Associated Press)—The heirs of Auguste Maquet are entitled to half the royalties that have accumulated since 1908 on "The Three Musketeers," and other works written in collaboration with Alexandre Dumas. This was decided today by the court which has been hearing the suit brought by Madame Roiffe, a relative of Maquet.

Maquet had by contract abandoned his rights up to 1908 the court found, and since during his lifetime Maquet waived the right to sign works written with Dumas, their publication may continue over Dumas' sole signature.

BLUE SUNDAY FIGHT STIRS VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 31 (Special Correspondence)—The fight for a closed Sunday, by giving full force and effect to the Lord's Day Act in this municipality, is still raging. An unofficial plebiscite taken on the question showed a majority of seven to one against enforcement, but the Police Commission ignored this expression of public opinion and following out the terms of the Lord's Day Act has sought permission from the Provincial Attorney-General to prosecute stores for remaining open on Sunday. Plans for prosecutions have been granted in three cases by the Attorney-General and 60 cases still are pending.

The Police Commission points out that the act is solely in the interests of labor and that it is to protect labor that the decision has been reached to enforce the law. To combat enforcement an "Anti-Blue Sunday League" has been formed and has held a number of public meetings.

The prosecutions now pending in which fines are certain to be imposed brings the issue to a stage where there will be an appeal against any judgments against stores for remaining open. It is supposed to carry this appeal through the courts of the land and eventually to the Imperial Privy Council.

In order to escape from the confusion which now exists over the issue here the City Council has made a request to the Dominion Government to amend the Lord's Day Act so as to eliminate its discriminatory features and leave no uncertainty as to who has the power to prosecute under its provisions.

GEORGIA GOVERNOR PLEADS FOR FORESTS

MACON, Ga., June 7 (Special Correspondence)—Thomas W. Hardwick, Governor of Georgia, advocated legislative action for conservation and reforestation of waste areas, in his speech before the Georgia Forestry Congress. He said he favored the plan of having a forestry commission to supervise all cutting operations.

He said there were 12,000,000 acres of land in the State that was a useless waste as it stands. "We do not want to turn this into farming lands," he said, "as we do not need the products. If it were turned into forest production, the value would be \$5 an acre each year to the owners."

Dr. Andrew M. Soule, president of Georgia Agricultural College, spoke on the importance of educating the people in the needs of conservation.

BAY STATE WOMAN HONORED

PITTSBURGH, June 13—Dr. Cora Helen Coolidge of Fitchburg, Mass., former dean of the Pennsylvania College for Women, in a telegram read last night at commencement exercises, accepted the office of acting president of the college until a permanent successor to Dr. John C. Acheson can be chosen. The post was offered to Dr. Coolidge after a meeting of the board of trustees last week. She was dean of the college for 11 years and was acting president for one year during that period.

IRISH CONFERENCE MOST AMICABLE

Michael Collins Present at Final Sessions—Difficulty of Obtaining Reliable Opinion

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 13—Lord Middleton, Lord Donoughmore and other representatives of South Ireland Unionists attended a meeting of the Irish Conference here yesterday—and Michael Collins arrived here today to participate in its final proceedings, which have become most amicable. Sir James Craig is also here, but he has not so far allowed himself to be called in.

Meanwhile, Mr. Lloyd George's leading organ here forecasts the number of seats at the forthcoming Irish elections likely to be captured by the pro-treaty Independents at no less than 30. News from Ireland in this connection, however, is less encouraging. It shows such imperfect arrangements to prevent impersonation at polling centers as, apart from all question of intimidation, almost to justify Mr. Collins' pessimism in regard to the possibility of getting a reliable expression of public opinion of any kind. Dublin is not excited over the event. Posters are plentiful, but the pact is interfering with the eloquence of the panel speakers.

The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent in this connection sends a typical pro-treaty Independent address. It is a carefully worded appeal to the question of the extent to which Irish honor is involved in keeping the engagement entered into with the British Government, and draws only a mild picture of "the constant turmoil" that must ensue if the treaty be either repudiated or evaded. It would almost seem as if South Ireland failed to realize that the issue before it is of peace as opposed to civil war. Comparatively peaceful conditions in the meanwhile continues on the Ulster border and the daily toll of sniping in Belfast is also less.

Farmers Pass Resolution

Protesting Against Intimidation

DUBLIN, June 12—The national executive of the Farmers Union at a meeting today adopted an resolution "strongly protesting against intimidation measures against candidates contesting the election in the farmers' interests." Many cases were cited, in some of which it was stated, "Even violent measures were adopted and deliberate attempts were made against 'life itself.' Great indignation was aroused at the receipt of an alleged attack against one of the candidates, Godfrey Greene, who was seriously wounded in a fight with about 80 assailants lasting four hours."

Polling for the four seats in the Southern Parliament accredited to the National Union began yesterday, and will continue until Friday, when the votes will be cast in all the contested constituencies. There are six candidates for the University seats, two Independents, having entered the field against the four designated on the Sinn Féin coalition panel. Of the panel candidates, Professor MacNeill and Professor Hayes support the treaty and Professor Stockley and Dr. Ada English oppose it. Both the Independents, Professor MacNeill and Professor Conway, favor the treaty.

INQUIRY INTO BROKERS' FAILURE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 13—Presentation to the grand jury of evidence against those responsible for the practices which led to the failure of the brokerage firm of E. D. Dier & Co. has begun. Benjamin Schreiber, assistant district attorney, who is handling the case, says it may take "several weeks" before all the evidence is in.

BURGOMASTER NAMED UMPIRE

By Special Cable

THE HAGUE, June 13—Queen Wilhelmina has appointed Myrheer Zimmermann, burgomaster of Rotterdam, as umpire in the dispute in regard to the amount of the indemnity to be paid by Hungary to Austria, owing to the delay in the transfer of West Hungary to Austria.

Now It's Shepard Hosiery

Silk Embroidered

Clocked Hose

The Season's Smartest Note

MADAME and Mademoiselle—if they would be perfectly costumed—will take special note of the hosiery fashion. They don't need to set aside a large sum to do it, either. For, as you know, the season's most cherished fancy is silk hosiery with embroidered clocks. We are ready to give you just what you want, for a most attractive group of silk stockings with embroidered clocks has just arrived. And the prices are very reasonable.

Full-fashioned silk hosiery of splendid quality, with embroidered clocks. Black with white clocks and white clocked with black, brown, navy, orchid, red and emerald. 2.25

An excellent seamed-back stocking. Good weight, with embroidered white clocks and white clocked with black, brown, navy and orchid. 1.65

Full-fashioned silk hosiery. White with embroidered clocks in black, navy and red. 1.25

Sport hosiery in silk and lisle mixtures. In all the attractive color combinations and clocked with contrasting colors. 1.85

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TEACHER DEFIES "LOYALTY" TEST

Tells New York State Advisory Council He Will Not Undergo Secret Inquiry

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 13—Alexander Fichandler, principal of public school No. 165, Brooklyn, N. Y., declined today to appear before the State Advisory Council, which is investigating the loyalty of public school teachers. He made known his decision in a letter to Archibald Stevenson, secretary of the council. He is the third teacher to take such action.

In his letter, Mr. Fichandler wrote: "I am in receipt of your request to appear before your council and assist you in clearing up any doubt as to my qualifications to serve in the public schools."

"I know of no reason why such doubt should have arisen except the nature of my political, social and economic beliefs. Permit me to state that those beliefs are and have always been fundamentally and wholly in accord with the ideals of liberty and justice, which underlie the very existence of our republic."

"If it is at all necessary to investigate those beliefs of mine it should be done in the open, fairly and squarely, and before properly constituted and competent authorities. I must therefore decline your invitation."

Mr. Fichandler entered the New York public school system in 1898, and for the next seven years taught in elementary and high schools. In 1907 he was made an assistant principal in the elementary schools. Two years later, he was promoted to principal, the position in which he is now serving. He was elected educational director of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union in September, 1920.

He has been an active member of the Socialist Party for several years, and has been a candidate for various offices on the Socialist ticket. Before the United States entered the war in 1917, he was criticized for having put "I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier," a song popular at the time, on the singing program of the pupils' assembly, but he was exonerated of any blame for this by the Board of Education.

NEW YORK MAYOR PROTESTS PLAN

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 13—Mayor Hylan has sent a telegram to President Harding, asking him to grant a hearing to the city authorities before signing the bill which ratifies the Port Authority's \$325,000,000 plan for the

development of New York harbor. This bill recently passed both houses of Congress. In his telegram Mayor Hylan announced the plan "will work serious injury to the property and commercial interests of the city of New York," and that it also violates the commerce clause of the Constitution of the United States as well as the Fourteenth Amendment.

MINORITY HOLDS UP NEW WAGE DECREE

Labor Board Majority Votes
Another \$40,000,000 Cut in
Pay of Rail Workers

CHICAGO, June 13 (By The Associated Press)—The division in the personnel of the Railroad Labor Board, which resulted in vigorous dissenting opinions on the wage reductions, totaling \$110,000,000, effective July 1, announced today, will make its appearance again when another \$48,000,000 or so is lopped off the pay checks of 350,000 more railway men this week.

The majority decision of the board was completed yesterday, but a minority opinion will delay an announcement of the new order for several days, it was learned today. Under the board's rules, any dissenting member is allowed three days to dwell upon his opinion. The new decision will affect all remaining classes of railroad employees, except telegraphers, for whom the board will make a separate decision later, and the train service men, whose wages were not before the board for adjustment.

The three labor members of the board—A. O. Wharton, Albert Phillips and W. L. McMenimen—have signed dissenting opinions in each of the reduction of the new order for several days, it was learned today. Under the board's rules, any dissenting member is allowed three days to dwell upon his opinion. The new decision will affect all remaining classes of railroad employees, except telegraphers, for whom the board will make a separate decision later, and the train service men, whose wages were not before the board for adjustment.

A corps of clerks in union headquarters of the railway shop crafts today began tabulating strike ballots as rapidly as returned from shopmen on the Nation's railroads. Each mail increased the number of returned ballots, which are due not later than June 30.

Tabulation began with the first ballots favoring a strike. They were received last night from Chicago electrical workers, who voted "Yes" across the square in front of the three propositions.

PRICE FIXING TRIED FOR ANTHRACITE

Mr. Hoover Confident Co-operation Eventually Will Eliminate All Profiteering

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 13—Coal merchants were appealed to today by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, not to allow the anthracite market to "sky-rocket" during the strike and to charge only a fair price to cover handling costs.

So far only bluntness coal prices have been fixed by Mr. Hoover in agreement with operators, but he said today the same moral appeal that he made to the soft coal operators is being repeated in the case of the anthracite. Production of anthracite is practically nil, he said, and this problem, so far as prices are concerned, affects only the dealers.

Mr. Hoover said there was possibility of a "scramble" of wholesalers and retailers for the available supply of hard coal, and it is the intention of the Department of Commerce, if possible, to prevent the consumers being gouged in the present emergency by an unrestricted working of supply and demand.

Assurances are flooding the Department of Commerce from state associations of retailers that they are ready and eager to co-operate with Mr. Hoover in preventing profiteering in coal. Mr. Hoover said eventually he expects the National Retail Coal Merchants' Association to effectively co-operate in the undertaking.

Herbert Hoover Is Blamed for Advanced Coal Prices

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 13—"Secretary Hoover continues to ignore the fact that his recent action in fixing maximum coal prices at the mine has had the effect of boosting prices from \$1.25 to \$1.75 a ton to household users," Homer D. Jones, president of the National Retail Coal Merchants' Association, made this statement after his return to Chicago from Washington.

"Hoover tried to prevent the prices of coal to industries, public utilities and the railroads from running away, but he started them running away from the household consumer," Mr. Jones said. "With prices advanced as they now are, the retail coal dealers have put their teams in the barn, for the public are not buying and the result will be that after a few months, after settlement of the strike, there will be an enormous demand, so great that we will not be equipped to meet it."

DU PONT TAX CASE DECISION REACHED

Prevents Collection by Distrain of \$1,576,015 Claim

WILMINGTON, Del., June 13—Judge J. Whitaker Thompson of the United States District Court today filed a decision restraining the internal revenue collector for Delaware from collecting by distraint from Alfred I. du Pont tax amounts of \$1,576,015 on stock dividends of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company. The court, however, provided that the collector shall not be restrained from filing a suit at law for the collection of the taxes.

The decision restrains the collector from selling property of Alfred I. du Pont to meet the tax payment. The taxes were assessed on a 200 per cent stock dividend to stockholders of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, after it was reorganized into the E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Inc., a Delaware corporation.

The assessment was not made until Dec. 31, 1919 and Mr. du Pont contended that the Government was barred by the statute of limitations from collecting the tax, although the United States Supreme Court held that stock dividends were taxable as income. The suit of Mr. du Pont was to test one for himself and all other stockholders.

ACTION IN CUBA MAY BE NECESSARY

American Government Would
Act for Moral Effect

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 13—Under the Platt amendment, the United States has the privilege and duty of intervening in Cuban affairs under certain contingencies, and the financial stress and disorder in Cuba are now of a character that such a contingency may be approaching, although the United States is doing all in its power to prevent such a situation.

The Administration reposes the utmost confidence in Maj.-Gen. John H. Crowder, who has been endeavoring to bring pressure to bear upon the Cuban Legislature to take action making it unnecessary for the United States to intervene. With Haiti and Santo Domingo already on its hands, the Government has no desire to take on additional responsibility in the West Indies. It is not, however, shirking its duty. For two years Cuban expenditures have been exceeding receipts, and there seems little inclination to reverse the process.

When General Crowder visited Washington some time ago, he took back with him the program which the United States felt would be helpful in extricating the Cubans from their financial difficulties. Some parts of this have been adopted, but others have not. The report from Havana that the Cuban House of Representatives had named a commission to confer with President Zayas on the situation growing out of the recommendations made by General Crowder, and a committee to confer with the commission on salaries may be a step in the right direction. The Senate also

has promised to co-operate, it was said.

If the United States should be forced to intervene by July 1, the beginning of the fiscal year, it was asserted that it would be a peaceful intervention for a moral reformation of the Cuban Administration and the straightening out of fiscal matters.

HAVANA, June 13 (By the Associated Press)—Congress and the President moved fast yesterday to comply with the American Government's suggestions for a "moral reformation" of the Cuban Administration and to remove any cause for possible foreign intervention.

Announcement was made last evening by Jose M. Cortina, Secretary of the Presidency and Chief of the Cabinet, that the personnel of the reorganized Cabinet would be announced within 48 hours, together with a list of administrative officials.

The Senate was not in regular session, but at an informal conference appointed a commission to visit President Zayas and assure him that the Senate would co-operate in enacting needed legislation.

HAITIAN ISSUE MAY DELAY NAVAL BILL

Senator King Would Force Withdrawal by Refusing Funds or Marine Contingent

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 13—The Haitian-Dominican problem that has been harassing the State Department during two administrations threatens to come up again as an issue in the Senate this week during consideration of the naval appropriations bill.

Led by H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, and William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, a general attack will be made on the Administration's policy of continued occupation of Haiti, particularly by armed forces.

Withdrawal of Funds
When the naval bill comes before the Senate Thursday, in accordance with a unanimous consent agreement, Senator King will offer an amendment providing that none of the appropriations for the Marine Corps shall be available for maintaining forces in Haiti or Santo Domingo. In an indirect manner the adoption of such an amendment would amount to a repudiation of the policy of American occupation.

The appropriation for the Marine Corps is sufficient to maintain a regular force of 19,500 men. Approximately 5,000 marines have been operating in Haiti and Santo Domingo in recent years under direction from the State Department. Believing it would be impossible to get the marine personnel reduced to any extent, Senator King seeks this indirect method of withholding further appropriations for their maintenance in the islands.

Outside of half a dozen Senators, including George W. Norris (R.) of Nebraska, Hiram W. Johnson (R.) of California, and Robert M. La Follette (R.) of Wisconsin, the two champions of the small island republics, will receive little support in their efforts to induce the Senate to repudiate the Haitian policy. Senator King concedes defeat if his amendment is not adopted, but declares the question should be kept alive before Congress.

Refusal by the Senate to consider any of his various resolutions condemnatory of the Haitian policy and protesting against the proposed loan by American bankers has spurred Senator King to get the question before the Senate in another way. It will afford ample opportunity for debate.

Occupation Condemned
Senator King has received several hundred letters during the past month from prominent citizens and organizations in Haiti protesting vehemently against the American policy of occupation and against the terms of the proposed loan under which this Government will retain virtual control of Haitian fiscal affairs for an indefinite period of years. Instead of becoming reconciled to their lot, the Haitians are approaching revolt, Senator King contends.

"South America looks with suspicion on the American Government because of the manner in which it has dealt with these two small republics," warned Senator King. "So long as armed American troops hold up the present Government in Haiti, South American governments do not feel they can trust the good faith of the United States."

"Furthermore, the Haitian people are sending emissaries to South America telling those governments what the United States has been doing during the last few years. When Bainbridge Colby, former Secretary of State, went to South America on a friendly mission he was preceded by Haitian emissaries. He was asked everywhere, 'What about Haiti?'"

"The question is one for the American people to settle for themselves and in justice to the small republics who are unable to prevent the seizure. It is very true that we probably can govern them much better than they can govern themselves. But that is not the question. It is whether they want us to govern them."

INDIANS PROTEST RACE DISTINCTION

LONDON, Ont., June 5 (Special Correspondence)—Annihilation of all racial distinctions between Indians and white men in Canada was asked by Chief William K. Cornelius of the Oneida tribe in an appeal before the laymen and ministers of the London Methodist Conference in session here. The chief called upon the conference to do all in its power to remove the educational work, and the conference unanimously passed resolutions calling for an investigation of social and moral conditions on the five Indian reserves within the confines of the London conference region.

DEFENCE SET UP FOR FRENCH ACTS

J. J. Jusserand Declares Republic Has Been Lenient to Germany—Denies Militarism

CHICAGO, June 13—The course of France with respect to reparations, her army and her part at the Arms Conference were defended by Jules J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador to the United States, in an address today at the commencement exercises of the University of Chicago.

The subject of race also was touched upon by the Ambassador who in this connection gave assurances that America had nothing to fear from France in that respect because "First, our products are not so very cheap; second, they do not generally compete with yours, each of us conforming to our bent and obeying our own interest follow different lines."

"When reparations are spoken of," he said, "you will often hear people say or imply: Are not the French too exacting? Could they not show more mercy?"

Overloading the Victim
"They wish they could but how can they? It is a question of overloading the victim so as to spare the aggressor. Somebody must pay for those reconstructions which could it be those on whom they were inflicted? Toward the enemy we have been more lenient than they were in '70 when the fortune of the war had been favorable to them. They made us pay for what the war had cost them; as a compensation for the immense treasure we had to spend in this war to defend ourselves against their unprovoked attack, we ask nothing. For the rest, their duty is to make good."

"France is a militaristic country, you may have heard; she keeps an enormous army; why does she?" he continued.

"First, she does not, her army is not an enormous one and it is steadily decreasing year by year; military service, which before the war was of three years, is now of 18 months and will soon be of no untoward event interferes, of one year."

Enormous Military Expenses
"Our military expenses reached, during the last year of the war, 1918, the colossal sum of 36,000,000,000 francs; for famous as we are as a thrifty nation, we cease to be so when the country is in danger. In 1919 they were 18,000,000,000; in 1920, 7,500,000,000; in 1921, 6,500,000,000; in 1922, 4,900,000,000."

"The number of our soldiers, which had reached 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 during the war, has been gradually reduced and will be more and more. It is expected that next year only 630,000 will be left, colonial and native troops included."

"As we are in normal times a thrifty nation, we spend considerably less for our defense than the United States, whom no one will describe as militaristic, and than our British friends, whose naval expenses alone surpass the whole cost of our national defense, on land, air and water."

Enemy-Bordered Frontier
"And yet neither they nor you have the disadvantage of an enemy-bordered frontier."

"But yet people say: France, with all that, is the strongest military power in the world. The answer is, why not? Is there one nation with better reasons to be on her guard? If she does not guard herself, who will guard her? Is there one who better reasons to desire not to suffer again what she alone did suffer? If there is one, please name her."

"As we have been said on the occasion of the Washington conference about our supposed naval ambitions. The country was filled for a while with protests, which were not, most of them, truth to say, American protests. Our ambitions were in reality modest ones and aimed only at restoring in this respect as well as for trade, industry, agriculture, etc., the rank we had held before the war."

Put Theory Into Practice
"In reality we were the only Nation which came to the conference having put into practice its spirit and principles before even there had been a question of a conference."

"Much also was said and written about the attitude of France concerning submarines; much that was said to listen to and not to read, but which did not come either, most of it, from American lips or pens. We have been described as being in favor of the ruthless warfare practiced by the Germans, which is untrue, as having a passion for the submarine, an engine, it was said, of no use but for the destruction of innocent merchant ships, and so on. As for our own real views concerning this new machine, I think they cannot be better expressed than in the following words:

"The submarine, as a means of war has a very vital part to play. It has come to stay. As a scout the submarine has great possibilities."

Legitimate Submarine Use
"Submarines acting legitimately from bases in our distant possessions would harass and greatly disturb any enemy attempting operations against them. It will be impossible to protect our two long coast lines properly at all times. Submarines located at all times both coasts will be useful as scouts and to attack an enemy who should desire to make raids on exposed positions. The retention of a

large submarine force may at some future time result in (our) holding (our) outlying possessions."

"This is exactly what we think, nothing more, nothing less. Those words are not, however, quoted from any French authority; they are extracted from the report unanimously voted by the American Advisory Council of the Conference of Washington. Our views and the American views stand rarely very much apart."

TEAPOT OIL LEASE DIVIDES WYOMING

President's Indorsement Allays Some Suspicion, but Press Attacks Continue

CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 12 (Special)—President Harding's unqualified indorsement of the Interior Department's lease of the Teapot Dome naval oil reserve to the Mammoth Oil Company for exploitation is serving in some measures to allay suspicion in Wyoming, aroused by the secrecy which characterized the negotiations for and the letting of the contract, but the Teapot issue undoubtedly will be a leading one in the congressional and state campaigns in Wyoming this year.

Neither the published explanation of Albert B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior, of the naval reserve lease nor glowing accounts of its benefits to accrue to Wyoming's oil industry, which were given to the press by Harry Sinclair during a visit to Wyoming this week appeared to leave any appreciable mark on the general public attitude to the Teapot matter, but there immediately was a notable effect from the President's indorsement of the Interior Department's action.

"Suspicion" aptly describes the Wyoming public reaction to the announcement of the letting of the Teapot Dome lease. That attitude has changed little during the weeks intervening since the announcement was made. Just how quieting the President's indorsement will be remains to be seen.

That the procedure through which the Sinclair interests obtained the right to exploit the Teapot reserve was a severe blow to the Republicans organization in the State is beyond question, injecting as it did an element of public suspicion into a political situation wherein the Republican Party in Wyoming already faced a doubtful outcome in the senatorial and congressional elections.

Leading Republicans and the Republican press divided on the matter immediately and remain divided. The Democratic leaders and Democratic press, of course, made and is continuing to make all political capital possible from the matter.

GLOWING TRIBUTE. BY LADY ASTOR

Speaks of Unifying Influence of Anglo-Saxon Idealism.

LONDON, June 13 (By The Associated Press)—Viscountess Astor was hailed as "a jolly good fellow" by a gathering of 400 at a dinner given yesterday by the English Speaking Union to accord the first woman to take her seat as a member of the House of Commons a welcome home after her American tour.

Mrs. Wintringham, who shares the honors of representation in Parliament with the Virginian, united with Lord Lee of Fareham in saying nice things about the guest of honor's work in Parliament and the unofficial mission she performed recently in America.

The English Speaking Union is the only Anglo-American fellowship society which admits women to membership, and they were present in force to hear the two women commoners on the first occasion they have spoken from the same table.

Alluding to the Washington conference she said: "America had a chance to build the greatest navy in the world; she gave it up with as much grace as the greatest navy in the world gave up its long reign of the seas."

Lady Astor gave an account of her American travels, prefaced by a recital of the unifying influences of Anglo-Saxon idealism. "I am not here to speak of England; I did that for one month in America. I am here to speak of America, and I can do so with as much pride and confidence as to her greatness as I spoke of England's greatness in America."

"If I have done any good in public life it is due to the men and women of England's most famous port—Plymouth. If it had not been for the defeat of the Spanish Armada off Plymouth, England would not have been free to worship God in her own way. Then from Plymouth those who found their more advanced ideas about religious freedom, hampered, sailed away to America. I think it would have shocked them had they realized that some day they later welcomed to their shores would preach hate in the name of God toward the country whence they came. They have not understood that true freedom cannot come to a man or a nation that hates. A nation that hated most handsomely was defeated in 1918."

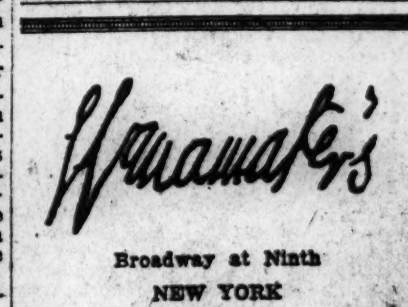
ISLAND OF LUZON MAY CONTAIN OIL

Drillers Report Discovery of Gas Far Below Surface

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13—The Standard Oil Company of California, which a year ago sent an expedition to the Philippines, has discovered gas on the island of Luzon, possibly indicating the presence of oil, according to a cable received today from the local offices of the company.

K. R. Kingsbury, president of the Standard Oil Company of California, said: "The standard Oil Company has been drilling on Luzon for a little over a year and our cable today states that gas has been encountered at a depth of 2415 feet. Preparations are being made to test this sand for oil and gas and to proceed with the drilling to lower levels. The finding of this gas does not necessarily demonstrate the presence of oil at lower depths, but can be considered as a favorable sign."

ANNUAL RUST TOLL HEAVY
NEWARK, N. J., June 13 (Special)—Rust costs the owners of America's 21,000,000 residential buildings about \$225,000,000 annually for repairs and replacements, said Thomas D'Arcy Brophy of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, speaking from the Westinghouse Broadcasting Station here on "The Romance of Copper."



Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK



"Wanamaker's is surely a bride's store," says our friend.

Perhaps so.

And surely the bride could furnish her home in every detail without leaving the Wanamaker Store.

Think a minute.

There is furniture here for every room—and so much of it.

There is china from France, England and our own American potteries.

There are floor coverings of every conceivable kind—Persian, Chinese, Turkish, English, French, American.

There are wonderful lace curtains from Belgium and France; and less costly kinds from American looms.

The silverware courts will supply all that the table needs.

The linen shop will provide the finest.

The housefurnishing section will see that the kitchen is rightly served—even to the electrical dish washing machine and the gas or electric range. It will also take care of the laundry in up-to-date fashion.

And as for music—think of the piano salons, and the phonograph shop.

Then, of course, there are books to be had—and wanted.

And bric-a-brac—that the Oriental Shop provides.

All in this one store, and always ready in large, well-chosen assortments.

Surely, a bride's store—if she is interested in the things that are worth while in style and quality.

Washington's Passing Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

SOME people, laying claim to ability as professional seers say the success of Progressive Republican candidates in recent Republican primaries bodes no good for the Democrats however much grief it may bring upon "Old Guard" Republicans.

Democrats refuse to see it that way. The latter are working as though they expect to win the fall elections and declare they do so expect. There is, however, an element in the Democratic Party which is indifferent to the election of a Democratic House next November. The position of this element is that the party will be stronger for the presidential election of 1924 if the Republicans remain in power in both branches of Congress in the meantime. They argue that the Republicans will be held more completely responsible for failure if they are not antagonized now.

Not so Cordell Hull, national Democratic chairman. He wants the next House and is going after it. His theory is that the party should take every possible step toward winning the election in 1924, and he cites history to show that the election of a House of Representatives at the election preceding a presidential contest has proved a real advantage rather than a disadvantage.

Mr. Hull goes to the records and says Grover Cleveland's first election in 1884 followed the election of a Democratic House in 1882 and his second election in 1892, the election of a Democratic House in 1890; each of Woodrow Wilson's elections, 1912 and 1916, followed success in the House in the two preceding campaigns. Indeed, the only exception to this rule was the failure of Cleveland to win in 1888, after success in the House in 1886.

In the light of these facts, Mr. Hull holds it to be distinctly his duty to obtain a Democratic House in 1922, and says, "I think we are in a mighty good way toward doing so."

Some criticism of the Administration course in connection with recent utterances of the British and Italian ambassadors is heard. There is no question that both Sir Auckland Geddes and Vittorio Rolandi Ricci expressed in public places opinions on subjects pending before Congress, but it has been shown that both were respectful and discreet in what they said.

Sir Auckland had no difficulty in showing his attitude when he produced a full report of his speech, but he had no sooner been dismissed from his hearing than Senator Ricci came out in a newspaper interview justifying his course. Here was a new complication. Following which James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, and spokesman for the Administration, twisted the lion's tale pretty vigorously and the State Department gave utterance to some complaints. For a time it looked as though there might be representations to Great Britain and Italy. Not so, however. The gentlemen in question said they had meant no offense and both were dismissed without reprimand so far as is known. It is even rumored that

AUSTRALIA WANTS AMERICAN TRADE

Member of Victorian Parliament Tells of Vast Possibilities in His Country

NEW YORK, June 12.—Wall Street is becoming interested in Australia as a fruitful field for investment, according to W. L. Baillieu, financier, head of the firm of W. L. Baillieu in Melbourne, Australia, who is now paying his first visit to the United States. Mr. Baillieu, since his arrival in this country has talked with business men and he finds them all alive to the great possibilities of trade between this country and Australia.

"Take for example," said Mr. Baillieu, "the two loans that were issued by Wall Street firms for constructive governmental work in Queensland. One of these loans, issued last December, was for \$2,000,000 at 7 per cent and the other, issued in February, was for \$10,000,000. Both of these loans were floated below par. This was unprecedented and shows concretely how interested Wall Street has become in Australia as a source of investment. I am sure that these loans will be followed by others."

"Australia is anxious to have closer trade relations with the United States. We want to encourage young Americans of grit and initiative to come to Australia and help build up the country. We produce all that other countries want and there are wonderful opportunities."

Mr. Baillieu has been a member of the Legislative Council in Victoria State for 20 years and was also a cabinet minister under three different governments.

"We want to see closer trade relations between the United States and Australia," said Mr. Baillieu, "but I want to make this point clear: If the United States wants to be successful in trading with Australia she must be a free trader. She cannot expect to export money without importing goods. It must be what you call a fifty-fifty arrangement. We want your country to trade with us actively on a basis of mutual interest."

"What is needed at the present time is a shorter trip from Australia to the Pacific Coast. It takes three weeks to make the journey now and in time I know this is going to be cut down. It should not take more than 15 days to make the trip. The trip from Australia to South America has been cut from 23 days to 16 and there is no reason why a similar cut in time should not be made in the journey between your country and ours."

"The record of achievements of the few millions of people (now five and a half) who have operated Australia, reads like a romance. They have built beautiful cities, constructed 26,000 miles of railway, established extensive water conservation schemes, have put 13,000,000 of acres under cultivation and have generally used the favoring natural resources in such a way as to make Australia a good place to live in."

AUSTRIAN NEWS REPORTED GRAVE

Introduction of Foreign Control Said to Be Imminent

By Special Cable
ROME, June 13.—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is assured on excellent authority in Rome that the situation in Austria is extremely grave. Disorders are expected to break out at any moment. The introduction of foreign control is imminent. The situation is mainly due to the disappointment that the credits which were reason to believe would be forthcoming immediately after the Genoa Conference have not materialized, owing to the recalcitrant attitude of Jugo-Slavia and Rumania which objected to the Allies allowing Austria to postpone the payment of her debts unless the same treatment was accorded them.

The Jugo-Slav Consul-General in Milan, Mr. Bojovich, son of the well-known Serbian general, was the victim of attempted assassination on Friday evening, when standing on the balcony of his house in Milan. Young men believed to be Flume legionaries passed the house in a motor car and fired seven revolver shots, but Mr. Bojovich escaped by throwing himself flat on the floor. The attempt seems to have been a protest against the imprisonment of the Italian Lieutenant Viola by the Jugo-Slavs since March for crimes committed during the legionaries' occupation of the Island of Veglia near Flume. No arrests have yet been made.

The Christian Science Monitor hears that the new Banca Nazionale di Credito, which is the successor of the Banca Sconto, opens for business at the beginning of July. A capital of 250,000,000 lire fully paid has been deposited in the Banca d'Italia. The bank will pay the creditors of the Banca Sconto immediately 20 per cent of their investments, making other payments shortly.

ADVERTISING FIELD DEMANDS EXPERTS TO BRING RESULTS

Chicago Writer Tells Retail Division That Workman Needs to Serve Apprenticeship

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 13 (Special).—Departmental and division conferences occupied today's session of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, in annual conference here. A few of the sub-divisions holding separate sessions include: financial, retail, community, poster, church, industrial.

Far too little attention is given to writing craftsmanship in the preparation of advertising copy by retail merchants, in the opinion of Shirley Hunsley, of Chicago, who has attained a national reputation as an advertising writer. He told the retail division that advertisements should be news, and he insisted that business houses are too easily contented when they go out to look for an advertising man.

Job for Journalist
"It is not necessary for a good reporter to be a bomber in order to find the news about a bombing," he said. "A good newspaper man—a real journalist—a real advertising man—can find the news and write it about anything, better than those who are too close to it, too experienced in the subject."

Advertisers—the people who foot the bill for the advertising space—must begin to wake up, he said. "In the past a plumber has understood the use of his tools far better than the majority of advertising men. And the plumber had to serve an apprenticeship. Anyone from the youthful foreigner, equipped with more courage than general education, could step from a salesmanship behind a counter or hat counter and claim a right to the chair of advertising direction—and get away with it. After falling at a college, a manufacturer's son might return home, and after floundering in other departments of his father's business, become advertising manager."

Golden Rule System
The application of the Golden Rule to advertising and the benefits reaped from it by small rural communities was explained in talks before the Community Advertising department.

The Neosha plan, as it is known among "ad" men, has for its object the development of the small trade center and the training of the buying public in farm communities to depend on their own locality for their wants, rather than resorting to the mail order house. The Golden Rule plan has been tried in various sections for the last two years and has proved to be a mutual benefit to merchants, farmers, and citizens of "Main Street" towns and the railroads serving them.

The magic effect of the Neosha sales plan on his own community was told by J. W. Pierce, of the Clinton, Ind., Advertising Club. He stressed the general good of the plan and the benefit to the small community center. "The Neosha plan has done much for Clinton, a city of 15,000 people," he said. "The result has been a proved a healthful community stimulant. There is no argument among Clinton merchants, who are putting up the money to keep these monthly sales going, as to whether they attract buyers in a way to get them into the habit of trading in Clinton. Undoubtedly new customers have been attracted and many sales have been diverted from mail order houses."

Circulation Doubled
"Newspapers, too, have benefited by the plan, judge the experience of the Daily Clintonian. Two years ago it had a circulation of 2500. Now it has doubled its circulation. Persons who have traded in Clinton naturally have grown more interested in Clinton news."

"I believe the Neosha plan is something every citizen of the United States should appreciate as a wholesome influence for the future good of America."

The effect the Neosha plan has produced in Georgia and the South was outlined in the address of J. M. Mallory, industrial agent of the Central Georgia Railroad. He called it a boon to the railroads and said that all of the towns in Georgia and the South that have tried it, have found the plan a success.

"The Neosha plan was adopted in the south in an effort to overcome after the war depression," said Mr. Mallory. "Its success has been remarkable. Since the beginning of the campaign, scores of communities have elected to try the Neosha plan."

Bankers Taken to Task
Failure of American bankers to hold the vast market of bond buyers which the war had opened up was the loss of the "magic touch" of linking current news with investments, Walter S. Greenough, assistant to the president of the Fletcher Savings and Trust Company, Indianapolis, told the financial division.

Mr. Greenough taxed the bankers with responsibility for the loss, not only the investment business to themselves but the loss of millions of dollars to American investors through wildcat and blue-sky schemes. "The World War dragged the American banker from behind the marble of his counters and the brass bars of his tellers' windows," he said, "and placed him on a 'Hello Jim' basis with his public. In hardly more than two years 350,000 bond buyers in America grew to 30,000,000 men and women who passed through banks on their way to a new education in the handling of money. The 30,000,000 were inspired by patriotism and directed to their new banking connections primarily by what they saw in the newspapers—by the news of the day."

Poster System Tamed
According to Kerwin H. Fulton, of the Poster Advertising Association, Inc., that branch of the industry gradually has regulated itself for the benefit of the advertiser and the public, only after thorough teamwork and after many years of haphazard efforts. Very strict rules and regulations against intrusion in residential sections or against marauding beauty spots with unsightly billboards have been responsible in large measure he said,

Monitor Called Index of Best in America

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 13 (Special).

WHILE here for the purpose of inviting the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World to hold their 1924 convention in London, Sir Charles Frederick Higham, noted British advertising expert, made this comment on The Christian Science Monitor.

"The Christian Science Monitor is the best printed newspaper in the world. It is a shining example of the art of typography and the skill of the printer. It is widely circulated in Europe and especially in London, particularly in the editorial offices of the newspapers and periodicals."

"The Christian Science Monitor is looked upon in Europe as an index to the best in American thought. It invariably leaves a strong impression on one's mind in regard to America. Its editorials are always sane, and both in its news and in its views it can be read by any man's daughter."

"The Christian Science Monitor undoubtedly helps to make better men and women in this world of ours, because it not only gives the lessons of clean thinking and clean living, but because it inspires one with faith in one's self."

for the present successful status of poster advertising.

"Facts, not fancies, are what women demand in advertisements," according to Mrs. Anna D. Oleson, Clouet, Minn., candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator from Minnesota. "Facts, she continued, 'we want courtesy. Secondly, we want an appeal to our intelligence, not to our prejudices. Thirdly, we want to get a full and honest value for the price paid. A cordial smile and handshake is necessary for the success of the mail order business. It is equally necessary to carry the theory of cordial service into larger organizations.'"

In an attempt to bridge the gap which exists between the university classroom and the business world, the School of Commerce and Administration of the University of Chicago offered a field course last summer, which proved so successful that a similar course has been arranged for this summer. Nathaniel W. Barnes, assistant professor in commercial organization at the university, explained before the National Association of Teachers of Advertising.

Getting Into the News
"You've got to have news to get into the news columns," said Julia C. Coburn, advertising manager of the LaSalle & Kock Co., Toledo, in an address on publicity before the retail division.

"The friendliness of a paper or an editor means nothing if you haven't the germ of a story. You've got to do something, or have something, or create something that is out of the ordinary."

The tendency to place price before quality was decried by C. S. Sultzor of Red Wing, Minn.

Indications point to a strenuous campaign prior to the election of officers, Thursday. The battle for the presidency, to succeed Charles Henry Mackintosh of Chicago, promises to be the most exciting.

GOLD ON LUSITANIA MAY BE SALVAGED

Divers With Special Equipment Soon to Make Attempt

NEW YORK, June 13.—On its way to attempt the salvaging of \$6,000,000 in gold and jewels from the Lusitania, the steamer Blakeley arrived here today to take on special equipment, which will be used in cutting through the three decks of the sunken ship.

Divers, who will wear special suits invented by B. F. Leavitt, president of the salvaging company, will endeavor to blast through the vessel, which lies under 275 feet of water off Kinsale Head, and to raise to the surface the purser's safe and the ship's cargo of gold. These divers' suits are rigid shells of hard rubber and iron, to prevent their destruction as the result of the tremendous pressure at the depth at which the work will have to be undertaken. They are equipped with jointed limbs and heavy glass portholes, with tanks to supply oxygen and chemicals to absorb the carbon dioxide.

Three weeks will see the job completed, Mr. Leavitt says. He expects to arrive at Kinsale Head about June 29.

While many engineers have pronounced the difficulties in the way of salvaging the treasures of the Lusitania as insurmountable, because of the depth at which the divers will have to work, Mr. Leavitt thinks that his new diving suit will overcome these obstacles. As for the claims of owners, heirs or insurance companies to the treasure, he says that the International Salvage Court doubles will give his company the greater part of it, following precedent in such cases.

PRESIDENT EBERT IN MUNICH
MUNICH, Bavaria, June 13 (By The Associated Press).—President Ebert, paying his first official visit to Bavaria, arrived here yesterday. His arrival was not marked by any disturbance. He afterward made an official visit to the Bavarian Government and Diet.

MR. WEEKS FAVORS ARMY OF "QUALITY"

Delivers Address Before Graduates of Military Academy at West Point

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 13.—John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, in an address at the graduating exercises of the United States Military Academy today, said: "The civilization of the world rests on no surer foundation than did the civilization of Boston," at the time of the police strike, nearly three years ago.

"If it were not for the restraining force of the military establishments of the nations of the world," Mr. Weeks declared, "an indescribable state of chaos would result and civilization would be exterminated rapidly through self-destruction."

Referring to the "passions" to which "the criminal and lowest elements of the city" gave "free rein" once the policemen of Boston left their posts and went out on strike, he said "It has been demonstrated beyond any question of doubt that there is an organized underworld and a criminal element against which society must protect itself and which is ready to begin its depredations on society the moment society is unable to protect itself."

The question of the size of the army, the Secretary declared always would be a matter of controversy, especially as after a great war there is "an alarming tendency for the overburdened taxpayer to forget the lessons of the past. He forgets the duty, responsibility and power to operate, manage and control the Bank of South Dakota. The business of the bank shall not be limited by existing banking laws. The commission shall proceed with the organization of the bank within 20 days should the law be adopted."

The capital shall be \$2,000,000, which amount shall be secured by the sale of bonds of the State of South Dakota. It is further provided that the bank out of any of its funds may purchase the bonds which shall be sold for the purpose of raising the capital for the bank. This provision permits the Bank of South Dakota to engage in one of the most pernicious practices—in the opinion of bankers—which has ever been developed in the history of banks and banking.

The proposed law makes provision for taxing the people of South Dakota to provide for any deficit in the pay-

MANY SCOTSMEN WANT HOME RULE

Think British Parliament Knows Little of Their Needs

EDINBURGH, May 17 (Special Correspondence).—Systematic propaganda and unfeeling enthusiasm on the part of its numerous advocates keep the question of home rule steadily before the Scottish public. Speaking on this subject at the annual dinner of the International Scottish Home Rule League, the Marquis of Graham, as principal guest, replying to a toast of "Scotland," said that, in his view, the circumstances of the war had made evolution more necessary than ever. If Scotland ever is to have home rule, he said, it should be now, because in the future Great Britain's desires and aspirations would be more than ever determined by the desires and aspirations of the allied and foreign nations.

This would mean ever-increasing work for Parliament at Westminster, he declared, adding that parliamentary business had been congested before, but now it would be a sheer impossibility to carry through the program of a session without losing control of finance, or otherwise adversely affecting legislation.

He had heard it said, he declared, that home rule would necessitate erection of palatial Parliament buildings, but could they not use what they had, the old Parliament House, which he held many an old Scots Parliaments in the past? He asked. Surely justiciary buildings, neither extravagant nor palatial, could be found to accommodate the Law Lords presently occupying it, he said. In any case, he believed, if stone and lime were the consideration on the one side, on the credit page there must be set the saving of an enormous waste which went on daily in the effort to apply to Scotland ill-considered, ill-digested, and badly debated measures framed by a majority well versed only in English needs.

He also had heard it said that if they had home rule, the Scots would play into the hands of the Bolsheviks, but this was incredible—in fact it was nonsense, he asserted. He firmly believed that the heart of Scotland was sound, as was shown by the recent elections of the education authorities and also for the parish councils, where extremists contested every seat or ward, and yet lost seats all round. To him, this was an illustration of what a sound and a government and its candidates got close to the people.

Scotsmen knew that true reform did not come by anarchy but by constitutional law, he said. Large constituencies open the way for the professional agitator, and Scotland, he declared, is not wisely nor sympathetically represented at Westminster.

With home rule, he looked for small citizen committee in an endeavor to adjust the differences which are threatening a general strike of the 25,000 silk workers in this city after several hours of discussion, adjourned to await the arrival of Thomas A. Williams and John A. Moffitt, labor conciliators, being sent here from Washington by James C. McLaughlin, Secretary of Labor.

The conference, deadlocked on the question of hours, the workers standing firm for the 44-hour week and the manufacturers for the 48-hour scheduled.

EFFORT TO AVOID SILK STRIKE
PATERSON, N. J., June 13 (Special).—Representatives of silk manufacturers and workers in conference with a citizen committee in an endeavor to adjust the differences which are threatening a general strike of the 25,000 silk workers in this city after several hours of discussion, adjourned to await the arrival of Thomas A. Williams and John A. Moffitt, labor conciliators, being sent here from Washington by James C. McLaughlin, Secretary of Labor.

SOUTH DAKOTA WILL VOTE ON RADICAL BANK PROPOSAL

State-Owned and Controlled Institution Sponsored by Nonpartisan League but Opposed by Financial Interests

SIoux FALLS, S. D., June 6 (Special Correspondence).—The question of establishing what would be known as the Bank of South Dakota will be one of the important matters to come before the voters of the State next November. Those opposing and those favoring this radical change in handling the financial affairs of the State already are in the field, campaigning in support of their views.

The proposed law is sponsored by the South Dakota branch of the Farmers National Nonpartisan League, which initiated a law designed to authorize such a bank, this action being taken under the provisions of the initiative and referendum.

The initiative petition having been signed by the legal number of voters, the last Legislature was compelled to submit the proposed law to the voters next November.

The proposed law is drawn somewhat on the lines of the North Dakota law which provided for the Bank of North Dakota. Financial development in that State will be made much of by those fighting the proposal.

Commission Will Control
The law as it will be submitted provides for the establishment of what will be known as the Industrial Commission of South Dakota, which shall consist of the Governor, the Attorney-General and the State Auditor. To this commission shall be assigned the duty, responsibility and power to operate, manage and control the Bank of South Dakota. The business of the bank shall not be limited by existing banking laws. The commission shall proceed with the organization of the bank within 20 days should the law be adopted.

The capital shall be \$2,000,000, which amount shall be secured by the sale of bonds of the State of South Dakota. It is further provided that the bank out of any of its funds may purchase the bonds which shall be sold for the purpose of raising the capital for the bank. This provision permits the Bank of South Dakota to engage in one of the most pernicious practices—in the opinion of bankers—which has ever been developed in the history of banks and banking.

The proposed law makes provision for taxing the people of South Dakota to provide for any deficit in the pay-

ment of interest on the bonds. The state tax commission is made responsible for levying a general tax, in the same manner in which other taxes are levied, for the purpose of paying the interest on these bonds. This, opponents of the measure declare, is an admission by the framers of the proposed law that they believe in advance that the Bank of South Dakota might be a failure.

Opposed by Bankers
It is provided that upon petition of 30 per cent of the electors of any city, and within three months after the filing of such a petition, a branch bank shall be established in that city. It may also establish branches without petition of the electors. The law requires that all state, county and rural credits money, township, municipal and school district funds, and funds of all penal, charitable, educational and industrial institutions, and all other public funds must be deposited in the Bank of South Dakota. The funds of the political subdivisions of any county may be deposited in any branch bank in that county.

Deposits may be received from any source, and may be deposited by the Bank of South Dakota only in agencies approved by the Industrial Commission. All deposits shall be guaranteed by the State. Twice a year, it is provided, the state bank examiner shall inspect the books and records of the Bank of South Dakota. His power ends there. He must make a report to the Industrial Commission, to the guaranty fund commission and to the Legislature at its next session.

The South Dakota Bankers' Association has taken a stand in opposition, and it is expected representatives of the bankers as well as other interests will take the field when the proper time comes and make a series of addresses in all sections of South Dakota. At group meetings of bankers held this summer addresses are being made in opposition.

Leaders and speakers representing the Nonpartisan League are making an equally hard fight. Owing to the general dissatisfaction among the farmers of the State, because of high taxes, leaders of the Nonpartisan League expect to make many converts to the bank plan among the farmers.

CLOTHING IN INDIA AFFECTS POLITICS

Bombay Mill-Owner Keeps Up Price of Cloth and Dominates Assembly

CALCUTTA, April 26 (Special Correspondence).—The Lancashire members of the House of Commons have, it is noticed, again argued their case at the India Office against Indian tariff differentiation against English piece goods. Their arguments it must be admitted were impressive. They were based on the wording of the constitutional documents which at present govern India that it was not contemplated that the Legislative Assembly at Delhi should within two years be in a position to be a despotic arbiter in grave questions affecting India's relationship to the home country; that considerable financial powers were reserved for the Viceroy and the home authorities and finally that the electorate in India was extremely limited. Unfortunately Lancashire has a bad record as far as India is concerned for selfishness.

The deputation were up against the unanswerable contention that not once but thousands of times it has been averred that the goal of British policy in India has been to fit India for self-government on Dominion lines. Many writers have it to be feared—in the characteristic manner of democratic politicians—enunciated these sentiments without in the least appreciating all the implications. If this is the goal of British policy, and there is an elected assembly to begin by taking away all its financial powers would strike an utterly fatal blow at Indian confidence in British sincerity.

That being admitted, it can, however, be at once stated that it is most deplorable that the Government in this country and the Assembly are so completely dominated by the Bombay millionaires. Calcutta is quite out of the running. The Indian merchant is always a most thoroughgoing protectionist for his own industry, and there is only one thing in which the Bombay millionaire is much interested, and that is to keep the price of cloth. The Lancashire deputation might have stressed more the extent to which dear clothing has contributed to the economic and hence to the political crisis. It is most unfortunate that on the first occasion on which India is given really extended powers of self-government so much of the real power should be in the hands of rich merchants who mercilessly exploit their poorest fellow countrymen.

BORDER STATES AND CANADA COMPETING FOR SETTLERS

Stipulated Rights Ignored, Promise to Return Property Broken, and Communistic Propaganda Unchecked

SPOKANE, Wash., June 3 (Special Correspondence).—There is friendly, but nevertheless energetic competition between western Canada and the northwestern states in the matter of getting their unoccupied lands peopled by high-class settlers who will give a good account of themselves and convert these lands into productive areas. This is evidenced by reports emanating from controlling officers of the Canadian Pacific Railway in possession of local representatives of that road, as well as reports coming from various states along the Canadian border which show in detail not only the varied inducements held out to the prospective settler, but also the careful personal attention paid each individual who investigates the prospects in the northwestern states or in western Canada.

The report shows that, while the Canadian government has expended millions of dollars during the past in building up the western half of the territory, the railroad has exceeded governmental expenditures, its total to date being upwards of \$68,000,000. The railroad, as a colonizing agency has on its own account brought into western Canada 54,000 settlers and placed them on the lands of the company. This has been done at an expense to the railroad of \$1260 for each settler. This policy, as the report shows, is building for the future; it is estimated that the expenditures of the past will be much more than repaid to the company when adjacent territory is even partly developed.

The northern and northwestern states all have sections of logged-off lands which they are endeavoring to have occupied by energetic settlers. As an example of the competitive measures employed, the activities of the bureau of immigration for Wisconsin may be cited. Reports from Wisconsin show that each applicant for information is given personal attention with a view to supplying his needs and in large measure satisfying his desire of securing a location on lands best suited for his purposes. By the bureau of immigration he also is protected from land sharks and unreliable promoters, and if by any chance he should be caught by their activities, he has the right of appeal to the bureau.

This competition between Canada and the States is in operation from the Great Lakes to Puget Sound and large areas of logged-off lands gradually are being occupied on both sides of the border by a class of settlers who will develop into prosperous and most desirable citizens.

POLICE HEAD APPOINTED
Herbert West, acting superintendent of the police department of the Metropolitan District Commission, has been appointed superintendent. The commission has charge of bathing beaches, parks, drives, and recreation grounds in Greater Boston. For special service at bathing beaches this season, 21 temporary policemen have been appointed.

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WOMAN TELLS OF HER SUCCESS AS OFFICE BUILDING MANAGER

Miss Anna Marcus Wanted Job and Got It—\$5,000,000
Cincinnati Structure Under Her Supervision

CINCINNATI, O., June 7 (Special).—The manager of the Dixie Terminal Building in Cincinnati is a woman, Anna Marcus, who holds that position, is managing the \$5,000,000 office, arcade, and street-car-terminal structure situated in the center of the business district. In discussing the preparation she had for this work, Miss Marcus said:

"I just did the best I could in every job I held."

The Dixie Terminal, of which she has full charge, presents to her not only the problem of complete supervision of its operation, even to the renting of office space, but also the handling of the 100,000 persons, who it is estimated, pass daily through the terminal on their way to and from the street cars.

Miss Marcus began her business career with the Robertson Sewing Machine Company, of this city. Later, this company began to branch out into the real estate business, and Miss Marcus became one of its rent collectors.

Answered the Advertisement

One day she saw an advertisement which read: "Wanted, woman who can take questions and answers." She answered it, and learned that the work was that of secretary to the Board of Elections. Miss Marcus was given the job.

During the 11 years of her service with the Board of Elections she came into contact with men of every type and of every political faith. When she resigned, it was conceded that she knew more about election laws, and the machinery for their execution, than any man in the State of Ohio.

The Dixie Terminal Building is only a block from the office of the Board of Elections. Miss Marcus passed the building day after day while it was being built. One day she went to see the managing director and asked him for the job of office manager. He was skeptical, however, and pointed out to her the difficulties of the work and its severe requirements.

Studied up for the Job

Miss Marcus paid strict attention to all the managing director said. She decided to take night courses in accounting, commercial law, and other subjects which she thought would help her to qualify for the position, and did so. Finally, her opportunity came.

The position she had asked for was offered to her. She took a trip east to study the construction, equipment, and operation of office buildings there, then began her new duties.

Within a few months she was promoted to building manager, the position she now holds. Miss Marcus's attitude toward her work is summed up in her own words:

"Never try to wiggle out of any dilemma by evasion. Tell the straight, unvarnished truth at all times—and remember that the greatest asset a business woman can have is the faith of the public in her word and in her integrity."



Miss Anna Marcus
Manager of \$5,000,000 Dixie Terminal Building at Cincinnati, O.

was to last for two years. The expiration of the moratorium has passed but the debts have not been paid as Jugoslavians claim that they would be ruined if they were forced to pay foreign loans at the present value of foreign currencies, when accepted at the former value of the dinar, which was near par. For example, the French are creditors for about 25,000,000 gold francs worth of goods, a pre-war debt. If paid at the rate of the pre-war dinar and franc the French would lose approximately 22,000,000 gold francs by the deal. The present rate of the dinar and franc is between 50 to 97 per dollar. Yugoslavia is really making an earnest effort to get back on a peace-time basis. Belgrade, the capital, has been the center of many storms in the past wars in which former Serbia participated. As a result the city has

STRIKE'S END FINDS CHAOS ON THAMES

Discipline Shattered in Shipyard
Unions as Men Refuse to
Abide by Ballot

LONDON, May 14 (Special Correspondence).—The settlement of the shipbuilding dispute brings into sharp relief the position of the skilled trades affiliated with the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation, who conducted the negotiations throughout.

Although the outlook is here referred to as an end, and is so, as far as those responsible for the negotiations are concerned, it will not be the fault of the extremists if the men return to work. So far they have been successful in inducing the shipyard workers on the Thames to refrain from putting in an appearance, in spite of the instructions from the Federation officials calling the strike off in consequence of the meager majority against acceptance of the employers' proposals.

Friction Over Ballot Rules

There is much discussion and a greater dissatisfaction among the young hot heads at the attitude of the officials concerning the ballot figures, but the rules of the Federation, as also the rules of the Ballotmakers and other societies, clearly and definitely state that a strike can neither be entered upon nor continued unless the requisite two-thirds majority is obtained.

This particular rule has been a bone of contention with the advanced wing of nearly every trade union and not a few have withdrawn in favor of a bare majority rule. The vote on the present occasion just missed giving the necessary majority for continuing the strike. Matters are complicated by the fact that a number of highly skilled unions voted strongly against the resumption of work.

The Thames ship-repairing workers at a mass meeting called by an unofficial body influenced by Communists and the "organized unemployed," decided to reject the decision of the Federation to which, as members of their trade unions, they are affiliated. The result is chaos and reduces the efforts and discipline of the unions to impotency.

And it is remarkable that this is accomplished in the main by people who constantly urge the necessity for the trade unions to abandon their craft formations and to organize, as a class, to conduct the "class struggle," to cease fighting employers locally, but to conduct negotiations on a national basis. In short, to initiate an industrial struggle affecting every unit in the industry.

Question of Funds

Not that the rebellion can last long, for it has to be remembered that the National Executives wield the power of the purse. Strike pay is discontinued from May 6. This is certain to have a restraining influence when the position is further considered. An interesting side issue is thereby raised, and one that will affect a local administrative authority which has gained much prominence through its liberalism in the matter of doles to the unemployed. The mass meeting which determined the attitude of the River from London Bridge to Tilbury, was held at Poplar, and according to reports from reliable sources, was dominated by the Poplar unemployed. How far these folk hope to obtain the assistance of the Board of Guardians the future will tell.

It is customary for relief to be granted from Poor Law Funds during a strike, but the Labor representatives are placed in an awkward position inasmuch as the strikers are acting contrary to the instructions of their duly accredited representatives and the constitution of their unions. It was repeatedly and freely stated that the vote would be greatly influenced by the circumstances that a man with a family was almost as well provided for under the Poplar Guardians scheme as he would be at work under the employers' new proposals.

Further Difficulty Ahead

The fact that the employers have steadfastly refused to stabilize wages after June 7 leads to the belief that negotiations will again be taking place concerning the remainder of the war bonus, which the employers have repeatedly urged renders the shipbuilding industry economically unsound. Then there is the further fact to be considered that there is little shipbuilding work to be done. As Alex Wilkie, M. P., Gen. Secretary of the Shipwrights' Society said, when congratulated on the settlement of the dispute, he would be much more pleased and less anxious if he thought the employers had work to give his members.

Assuming that the engineers return to work there will be created the anomaly of an engineer on the river side earning roughly about 12 shillings a week less than his colleague on the other side of the road engaged in, say, repairs to motor cars. No one in engineering circles imagines that such a condition will obtain for any length of time. It would appear to be fairly certain that, with the settlement of the question of managerial functions, the Amalgamated Engineering Union will be faced with the infinitely more important question of wage reductions.

AUSTRIAN WORKER WANTS MORE PAY

Shrinking Currency and Higher
Costs Cause Alarm

VIENNA, May 6 (Special Correspondence).—"Havé we credits?" asks the Neue Freie Presse, and adds: "The ordinary man knows nothing about them. At the beginning of April the dollar was worth 7500 crowns and the pound 33,000 crowns. Now the dollar is worth 8200 crowns and the pound 35,000. If this is the benediction of credits and when their expenditure manifests itself in the rise of foreign money, a renewed increase in the cost of living and the demands of the State employees for millions more for higher wages, then the generosity of the contributing powers is but a feeble consolation, the only effect of which can be that we shall sink back into the old state of misery and poverty a little more slowly than before."

It is believed Vienna's leading journal has good grounds for writing in this strain. The latest statement of the Austro-Hungarian bank shows that the note circulation at the end of April amounted to 247,000,000 crowns. The bank's printing presses turned out no less than 29,000,000 crowns in new notes in the last week of April. Austria had a deficit of 400,000,000 crowns in spite of the credits from England, France, Italy and Czechoslovakia.

A few weeks ago it looked as if food prices had reached their maximum and gradually would come down. But prices began to mount again, especially meats and fats. Hungary had closed her frontiers against the exportation of cattle, and prices in Vienna rose in consequence. The Hungarian Government alleged that the Entente's demands for the handing over of 25,000 head of cattle under the Treaty of Trianon would cause such a shortage in the country that there would not be enough meat for home consumption. It is surmised Hungary is trying in this way to bring pressure on the Entente to waive the demands as Hungary knows the Entente would be unwilling to see any new crisis in the Austrian food situation. Moreover, Hungary is just now in the midst of an election campaign and the Government hopes to gain the support of the town populations by bringing down the price of meat. As a matter of fact, the stoppage of the cattle export did make meat cheaper in Budapest.

Austria has made energetic protests in Budapest, Genoa, Paris and London and it is understood that Hungary is willing to let out cattle again, but demands in return special concessions from Austria in the way of favored customs duties.

One of the first results of the new increase in food costs has been a demand from practically all classes of state employees for higher wages and increased allowances for their families, involving altogether an addition of 5,000,000 crowns a month to the national pay roll.

BELGIAN WOMEN WIN THE RIGHT TO PRACTICE LAW

BRUSSELS, May 17 (Special Correspondence).—The first two Belgian women, Mile. Lamy and Mile. Reuson, holding the diploma of doctor, have just been called to the bar before the Court of Appeal at Brussels.

For 30 years, Belgian women have been asking this reform and for 30 years, a proposal allowing women to practice law, has been pigeonholed in the archives of the Chamber.

It has taken a war to persuade the Belgian Parliament to grant equal rights to women. A few months ago it was unanimously agreed to pass the bill allowing these two women to practice as lawyers.

BRITISH LABOR PARTY ATTACKS BUDGET WITH TELLING EFFECT

Government's Proposal to Economize on Education by
Enlarging School Classes Is Target for Sharp Criticism

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 12.—Supporters of the parliamentary Labor Party well may feel pleased with its recent additions to the House of Commons group, for nearly every Labor member returned in the by-elections contributed to the success of the budget debate.

It is noticeable that the party is taking to discipline and abandoning its earlier custom of permitting individual members to speak upon any desired subject. The method now employed is for each member to specialize upon a given subject or subjects. The result has been that the contributions from the Labor benches have come to be decidedly above the average of the House.

Labor members never lacked ability as talkers—or even as debaters. The training which every Labor leader has to undergo entails an amount of public speaking denied most of those who reach St. Stephen's through Liberal or Unionist associations. Not infrequently, members "take to politics" after their retirement from business, as a hobby or for the social advantages they give them with a little experience in public speaking and even less knowledge of political and social problems. Men of marked ability in business and commercial life have proven rank failures in the House of Commons; they have failed to "capture the ear of the House," even when successful in capturing the eye of the Speaker.

Trained for Such Duties

Not so the members of the Labor Party. Their lifelong training in the local branches, as delegates to trades councils, deputations to employers, and then on to national conferences, proves invaluable as a means of enabling them to express themselves intelligently and coherently, and on questions of a purely domestic character equip them with a first-hand knowledge not possessed by the average middle class politician.

Still, they too have their shortcomings, due perhaps not so much to individual members themselves as to the method or system of election. In many instances, the candidate is a salaried official of a trade union. This position he retains after election, with the result that he often finds himself striving to combine attendance at the House of Commons with the onerous industrial service of his union. Only a few of the trade unions seem to have realized the necessity of setting free from the constant burden of trade union work such of their officials as secure election to Parliament.

Another drawback consequent upon the holding of dual office is an imperfect and always uncertain attendance at the House of Commons. At more than one annual conference of the Independent Labor Party has this weakness been discussed, and the matter has been referred for the consideration of the Labor Party Conference, but Mr. Adamson, leader of the Parliamentary group, replied by comparing the attendance of the Labor members with that of the Coalitionists.

New Men Less Hampered

However, of the half dozen new men who have distinguished themselves in recent debates, five hold no official trade union position which necessitates absence from London, while the sixth, although the secretary of an organization, is fortunate in that his duties do not take him away from town, and that his society has arranged to lighten his burden by providing secretarial assistance.

The Labor case against the government, with regard to the budget, was

put by Mr. Clynes and J. H. Thomas, and supported by W. Graham, Morgan Jones and C. G. Ammon. The two latter are new men who, together with Mr. Graham, devoted themselves entirely to their own special subjects. Mr. Jones, who, up to the time of his election, was a schoolmaster, made an incisive attack upon the government's proposal to economize on education. He was decidedly effective in his criticism of proposals to increase the size of classes. Maintaining that the teacher should be in a position to give individual attention to each child and to study and develop the intellect with due regard to inherent characteristics, he claimed that if the number in the various classes was increased as proposed to 50 or 60, the teacher would become merely a lecturer. Effective, too, was the criticism from the Labor benches of the government's failure to meet their obligation to the World War veterans.

The Labor attitude toward the budget generally took the form of opposition to reduction of the income tax while so little (comparatively) was taken off the necessities of the poor. With nearly £1,000,000 per day required to pay interest upon the national debt alone, there is no justification, it was argued, for reducing the revenue.

ARTISTS OF RUSSIA HAVE UNION AND FIX SALARY TO BE PAID

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 12.—Artists in Russia have a trade union, known as the All-Russian Union of Art Workers. According to the Soviet authorities, in its rank may be found 500 painters, from the most rapid futurist down to the tamest academician; 50 sculptors, 90 architects, 338 photographers and 1500 workers in art collections, as well as literary workers and all members of the theatrical, cinema and musical professions.

Each group has its own committee, and there is an executive committee to which each sends delegates.

The executive committee functions under the control of the art section of the People's Commissariat for Education. Its principal work is to look after the interests of the union and especially to see that its members get a proper share of the society house room available. It also has, apparently, through the group committees, the right to raise or lower, as the case may be, the rates of payment previously arranged between the authorities and the artist.

One wonders whether the cinema stars of other nations would have their salaries raised or lowered if they depended on the votes of the audiences which witness their performances.

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JUGO-SLAV STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSES, BUT PRICES STILL SOAR

Radical Experiment of Nation Seeking Peace-Time Basis
Not Successful—Railroads Are Needed

BELGRADE, May 8 (Special Correspondence).—The development of the untouched forest and mineral resources of Jugoslavia, estimated at several billions of dollars, is interesting the ministry and efforts are being made to induce foreign capital to flow into Jugoslavia and commence operations. Several offers have been received from American capitalists but to date no concessions have been signed.

Practically the only serious drawback to the opening up of this wealth is the lack of sufficient railroad transportation. Jugoslavia today is in one of the worst conditions regarding railroads of any country in Europe. Serbia emerged from the war with its few lines of tracks tremendously dilapidated and because of heavy debts and no money in the treasury but little repair has been made.

Rail Lines Proposed

With only one main line stretching southward from Belgrade to Salonica and few trunk lines branching out into the forest and mineral regions, transportation difficulties have hampered development of resources.

Foreign capitalists, including American banking groups, have revived the idea to the ministry by offering loans, totaling several hundred million dollars, for the construction of the railroads as the first method to open the mineral territory to the outside world. Two lines are proposed, one from Belgrade to the Adriatic at Spalato, thus affording Jugoslavia an outlet to the sea for the country's surplus agricultural exports, and the other running east to a point on the Danube near the Bulgarian border which will give a direct line from Belgrade to Bucharest. Branch lines are planned to run through to Podgoritz in Montenegro and thence to Cattaro. The direct line which runs from Trieste to Belgrade which is used by the Simplon-Orient express, known to tourists bent on seeing the Balkans or Constantinople, is in excellent condition.

Jugoslavia has shown an unfavorable trade balance in the past year, approximately in the ratio of 3 to 1. This has been caused primarily by the country's endeavor to get rapidly out from under the war's devastation by importing heavily. In the meanwhile her markets, especially those of Austria and Germany, have been accepting but little of the country's exports because of their depression.

Jugoslavia was forced to bid for new foreign markets and thereby lost considerable time and exports. A good crop is expected for this summer and the present year's trade balance should swing slightly upward from the ratio of a year ago.

The heaviest importer into Jugoslavia today is Austria, with Italy in second place, and Czechoslovakia a fair third. Czechoslovakia has made enormous gains in exports throughout the world, being the first country to get into stride. Since 1920 Italy's im-

portations to Jugoslavia have shown a decided falling off.

Experiment Unsuccessful

There has been much discussion in banking circles throughout the world because of Jugoslavia's drastic attempt to force up the exchange rate of the dinar, thus bringing in more imports, and at the same time permitting heavier exports. Since economic laws would not stabilize the exchange, M. Koumanoudi, Minister of Finance, prohibited speculation in foreign currencies, placed a ban on luxuries, and for a time closed the stock exchanges in Belgrade and Zagreb, all quotations for the dinar being appraised by the Finance Minister and given to all the banks in the kingdom. The result was evident, almost from the inception of the plan, as retail prices began to mount, a depression set in and business became stagnant, as no foreign business was secured and no foreign money could be had in the country. The ban has been practically lifted and business has resumed its normal course, although a certain amount of Government pressure is still felt. Rumania also tried this method of raising the value of the lei but with equally disastrous results.

There has been some talk in finance circles that Serbia is to follow Greece in cutting the currency in half, one half being available for purchase of goods. But the Finance Minister has declared that this measure would only be put into effect as a last resort. In Jugoslavia, 85 per cent of the people are peasants who have followed the India natives in placing their money in a strongbox in the ground, thus keeping the currency out of circulation. By snipping the money in half it is believed that this "dead money" would again find its way into the light of the world and benefit Jugoslavian exchange.

Moratorium Declared

As in many countries, debts were made before and during the war which have not been paid. A moratorium was declared in March, 1920, and this

gradually been drooping into decay. Today 2000 buildings in Belgrade alone are being constructed, even women hauling bricks, mixing mortar and doing heavy manual labor. The Government is loaning contractors money on a 10 years' agreement without interest in an effort to rebuild the city. In all parts of Jugoslavia building is going on. Another sign of the times is the heavy imports of agricultural implements.

BRITISH GROCERS PROPOSE COLLEGE FOR TRADE TRAINING

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., May 12 (Special Correspondence).—Great interest was taken in the annual meeting of the Institute of Certificated Grocers held at Portsmouth recently. Master grocers from all over the country attended the meeting and there was great enthusiasm over the proposal of Aubrey Rees, the founder of the institute and a well known author of books on the grocery trade, that there should be a grocer's college in the country where the younger members of the trade could be properly educated for the higher administrative posts.

It has been pointed out by Mr. Rees that the Worshipful Company of Grocers in the City of London, the most wealthy and influential organization in the trade, would be likely to found such a college, or materially assist in doing so, as a war memorial to the young grocers who fell in the great war. This view is shared by all the progressive members of the institute and steps are in being to make the idea immediately practicable.

Every detail of modern business requirements has been worked out. Trade organization, systems of trade, classes of trade, the multiple shop system and superstore have all their special treatment. Then there is an exhaustive course of study in home and foreign trade, the manufacture of goods and tinned provisions, storage, estimating, stocktaking, advertising, trade journalism, accounts in all the branches, commercial law and insurance, and specialized training in a model super-grocery store.

The grocers in this project have expressed the desires of all other trading companies in the Kingdom to form trade colleges and thus take their share in the general rebuilding of industry.

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INTERNAL REFORM OCCUPIES RUMANIA

Present Premier Is Son of King maker Whose Defeat Would Be Blow to Ferdinand

BUCHAREST, May 12 (Special).—After the defeat of Take Jonsescu, King Ferdinand entrusted Mr. J. Bratiano, contrary to the will of the opposition, with the formation of a cabinet. The entire opposition party, with the exception of the Takists, were of course antagonistic to the King. General Averescu, who in military circles still has a large number of adherents, intends to win over the Zaranists, who were formerly the strongest party in Rumania, to his side in order to found a Republican party. If Mr. Bratiano's advisers succeed in overthrowing him, then the King position will probably be seriously impaired.

Son of Kingmaker

The present Prime Minister is the son of John Bratiano, who on May 10, 1866, set Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen on the throne as King Carol of Rumania. After completing his studies as engineer at Paris, Mr. J. Bratiano entered the service of the Rumanian railways in 1888. Two years later, through his father, he was appointed Minister of Public Works. In 1904 he managed to wrest the leadership of the Liberal Party out of the hands of Mr. D. Sturdza, and ever since that time he has remained the leader of this party. His political career is built up on the name of his illustrious father as well as on a highly skillful diplomacy. It was he who in 1916 plunged the country into war against the Central Powers. However, in 1918 he was obliged to make way in favor of a new ministry, only to return to power anew through a series of fortunate events.

In the last election the Liberals, under his leadership, obtained a complete victory both in the Chamber as well as in the Senate of the ancient kingdom and the newly combined states. No issues of any note were fought out with their opponents this time. The opposition succumbed to their financial power and also to their well-organized electioneering methods.

Army Reorganization

Mr. Mardarescu, the new Minister of War, in a recent speech discussed his plan for the reorganization of the army on the basis of a permanent effective strength of 125,000 men. The bill which is to be introduced into Parliament in the autumn session, provides for two years' service in the land forces and three years for the navy. But as both the contingents yearly called to the colors exceed the number of 125,000 men as provided for in the budget, the Minister is of the opinion that the requirements of national defense, coupled with the needs of agriculture, must be made to harmonize in such a way that a large number of the soldiers may be given leave at harvest time. Furthermore, the Minister intends to abolish numerous branches of the services connected with the war office.

As for the question of Bessarabia, raised by the Bolshevik delegates at Genoa, the Rumanians are unanimously agreed on the point that Bessarabia is an old Rumanian province of which she was unjustly deprived in 1812 and 1877 but which was finally restored to Rumania by the explicit wish of the inhabitants and embodied in a union recognized by a treaty signed at Paris by the Great Powers. Fortified by these rights, Rumania avers all discussion on the union with Bessarabia and no government, whatever it may be, will defend any other policy.

Internal Calm Apparent

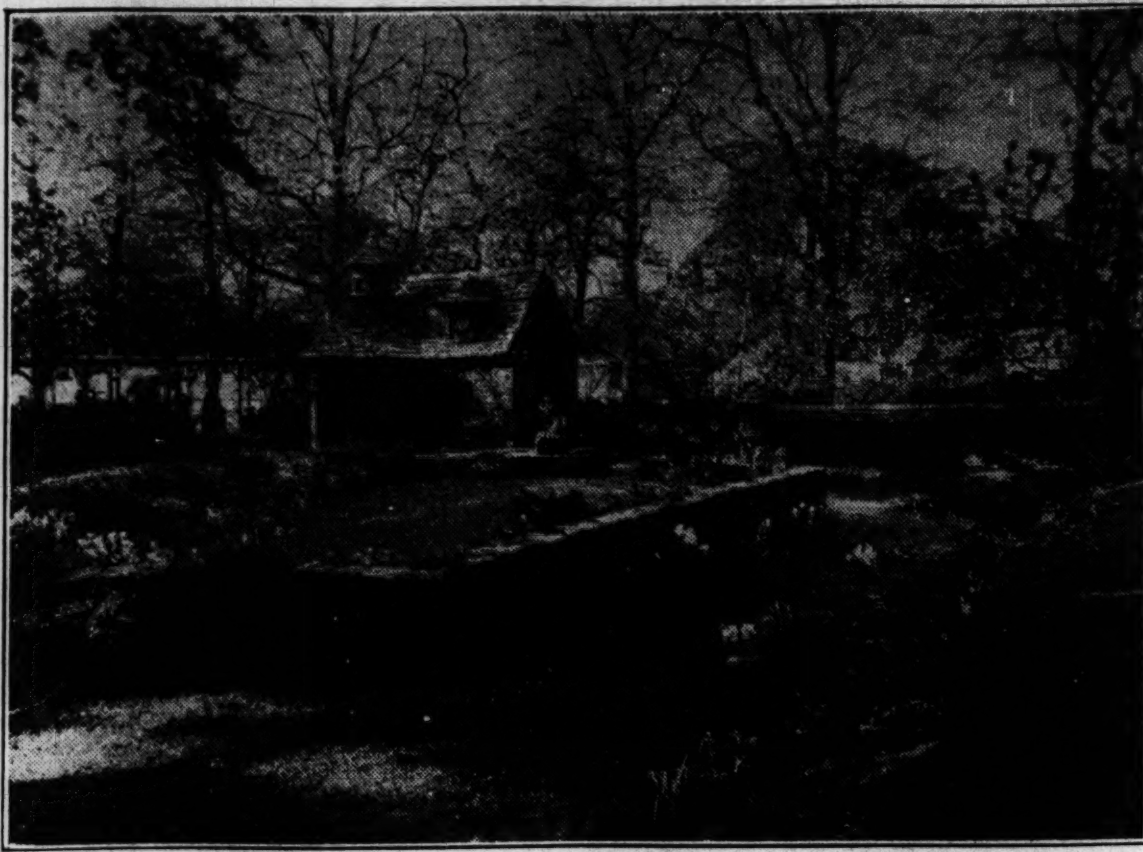
With regard to the interior political life of Rumania, the situation at present is one of calm. After voting a number of important laws, Parliament has adjourned till November and the Government is busy preparing the legislative program for the next session, the chief items consisting of the new Constitution which will be applied to Rumania's new frontiers, fiscal reform and agrarian reform.

Mr. Titulescu, finance minister in the government of General Averescu, has obtained consent for a series of measures which place the Rumanian exchequer on a new footing. His system admits of a progressive income tax and an extraordinary levy on capital with taxes on war profits and on increased property values. He has also instituted a license tax on businesses. The fiscal reform, however, is still under consideration.

Meanwhile, Mr. Vintila Bratiano, finance minister in the present cabinet, has drawn up a budget for 1922 showing an expenditure of the amount of 10½ milliard lei, including the foreign debt, covered entirely by ordinary resources. The appropriation of the large landed estates in aid of the peasants, started in 1919, is coming into operation. The payment of these expropriated estates, which entails a vast operation involving close on 15 milliard, is now under consideration.

GREEK WOMEN ISSUE APPEAL FOR SUPPORT AGAINST KEMALISTS

ATHENS, May 12 (Special).—The following appeal has been addressed to the Committee of the National Council of Greek Women in Athens: The critical moments Asia Minor is passing through have made us women organize our forces and side by side with our men assume our part in the national effort. The association, Defence of the Greek Women of Asia Minor, which owes its birth to the peril which menaced ourselves and our children, today sends its appeal to you and to all organized women's associations of Greece, of Europe and of America to entrust your moral and material aid. As mothers, wives and sisters, we proclaim the united decision of all the people of Asia Minor to resist the new



The Tudor Garden by Herbert Jones at the Chelsea Flower Show

Photograph by Reginald A. Malby

Chelsea Flower Show Again Reminds of Garden's Delights

LONDON, May 30
Special Correspondence

My garden is a lovely thing... Rose plot. Fringed pool. Fern grotto. The veriest school of peace.

SO SINGS Thomas Edward Brown, the poet, and to visit the Chelsea flower show recently was to have these words brought home at almost every turn.

To begin with, where could there be found a more appropriate setting for a flower show than the grounds of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, where, every year, this important event in the annals of the Royal Horticultural Society takes place. The very tents are in keeping with the character of this old world spot, and the splashes of color afforded by the scarlet coats of the Old Chelsea pensioners, mingled with the brightly colored dresses of the many visitors, form a joyous kaleidoscope which seems part of the color scheme of flowers. The London of today, with all its noise and bustle, is blotted out, in these gardens, and the visitor is transported back to the time when Chelsea was situated amidst fields and woods, the song of the birds in the old avenue of elms assisting the illusion.

As usual the exhibits were wonderful. Perhaps they seem a little more wonderful each year, the charmingly laid-out gardens very naturally attracting the most attention. These gardens are an inspiration to all and sundry, from the proud possessor of broad acres, to the owner of the modest London "back-yard," and valuable hints may be gained by the expert as well as by the tyro in gardening.

Complete in Detail

There were rock-gardens, water gardens, old world paved gardens, sunken gardens, and gardens with pergolas, all so complete in every detail that it seemed almost regrettable that they should only be on view for the short space of three days, while it was almost impossible to believe that they had not been here always.

There was the Tudor garden exhibited by Herbert Jones, with the little Tudor stone house and dovecote complete, not to mention the lily pigeons, looking thoroughly at home in their temporary surroundings. This garden had a stream which wound around it, and on the banks grew bluebells and cowslips, while the old favorites, southernwood, rosemary, catmint, sage, stocks, daisies, etc., had their place in the borders. At another part of the garden was a wonderful wrought-iron gate, almost copper in appearance, with a design of big butterflies and flowers—an altogether charming effect.

Another garden by Messrs. Gaze & Sons, sloping gently down, had a tinkling stream which ended in a large pool of water. At the back were massed groups of rhododendrons and azaleas, and orange globe flowers

grew on one of the sloping banks, near a small birch tree.

A novelty was the clock garden of Messrs. Carter, with figures of white flowers and a face of box, and blue, mauve and white violas.

Gardens Varicolored

Some of the gardens were made up of one or two colors, such as blue and white, composed of clusters of forget-me-nots and lilies, and a delightful sunken garden by Messrs. Waterer, Son & Crisp was a study in pink rhododendrons and tulips. Another displayed every color and description of iris. A bridge over a little stream in yet another was built of stone taken from old London Bridge, which was demolished in the early part of the nineteenth century. In a rock garden exhibit of Messrs. Whitelegg the contrast between the color of the flowers and the old gray stone was delightful, and the miniature falls in some of these gardens, the blue gentian and other attractive Alpine flowers, made a picture to be treasured for many a day.

It was difficult to leave all this, but there were still the tents—a riot of color with masses of flowers arranged with the true artist's eye. Specially striking were the calceolarias nemesis, phlox drummondii, some tall and particularly graceful lobelias, cinerarias, salpiglossis, schizanthus, lilacs, roses, lupins, clematis, orchids, the waratah, or national flower of Australia, and others.

There was also a fruit section, with some luscious looking strawberries, some growing, others in baskets, named, with a patriotic bent, after various war heroes, Lord Beatty, Douglas Haig, Marshal Foch, etc. Then those who wanted garden furniture, tables, seats, sundials, etc., had ample choice, and another interesting exhibit was the boxes for birds; in fact everything in the way of gardening needs seemed to be provided for.

Yes, the poet is right—a garden is a "lovely thing." Most would go as far as Lord Lambourne, president of the Royal Horticultural Society, who, at a private view, gave it as his dictum that no man was really happy unless he had a garden.

EGYPT RECOGNIZES RIGHTS OF PEOPLE

King's Rescript Regarding Succession Provides Council Confirmed by Parliament

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, May 7 (Special Correspondence).—As a sign of the times under the new régime the recently published rescript of King Fouad defining the order of succession to the throne of Egypt provides for appointment of a council of three to act jointly as regent in the case of the King being a minor. Through this council a constitutional form of government is recognized, it being stipulated in Article 10 that "the appointment of the members of the council made by the King must be confirmed by Parliament."

Even more significant, perhaps, are the stipulations which debar women and non-Muslims from the succession and regency. While such exclusions might well be expected in a country considered essentially Muhammadan, yet they indicate that Pan-Islamism which necessarily stamps as reactionary a government adhering to it as a fundamental of its Constitution.

Changed Status Predicted

That such a tendency can go unchallenged in Egypt for long is difficult to believe. With the exception of Algeria and Tunis, perhaps, Egypt is of all oriental countries most in touch with the West, and occidental influence is growing. There is also an element which did not exist when the British came to Egypt 40 years ago, namely, organized labor.

For a country where co-operation has been so noticeably lacking in the past, the growth of the movement has been remarkably rapid and as its basic organization is largely European it may well be expected that it will not tolerate for long the institution of a reactionary régime. Further, with the extension of education and the entry of women into public life as seen in the manifestations of the last two years, the status of women in Egypt must change radically in the near future.

English Officials Design

Egypt has just severed her connection with two of perhaps the most capable Englishmen in her service. R. S. Patterson and Brig.-Gen. Sir Gilbert Clayton, advisers to the ministries of Education and the Interior respectively. It was satisfactory to see that Egyptians generally recognized the good work they had done and certain comments even appeared in the native press drawing attention to the short-

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slightness of a policy which encouraged such retirements.

Actually these officials, knowing that the advisers were to be suppressed, and appreciating that in the new régime high posts of equal responsibility could not be offered them, simply anticipated what would have been their dismissal. That Egypt will be the principal loser there can be no doubt, and it is well that some Egyptians recognize this, as many for personal ends or the popularity of the unthinking intelligentsia are following a policy which would introduce promiscuous retirements of Anglo-Egyptian officials.

Every one in touch with Egyptian life well knows how intensely distasteful to healthy Western thought are those personal influences and interests which permeate Egyptian officialdom, the delaying of essential measures through no other reason than a distorted sense of the dignity of office or something equally petty, that futile pomposity which shirks responsibility, so common, unfortunately, in the office round in Egypt.

The number of Englishmen in the service of the Egyptian Government is not large, scarcely 1600, but this is no reason why they should be sacrificed on any political altar. Already their lot is becoming somewhat distasteful as native influence grows stronger. The question of indemnities payable to retiring officials has not yet been settled and further delay would be most discouraging, as in many cases the ordinary pension due to them would be a mere pittance.

It is understood that Lord Allenby is taking up at once with the present ministry and will demand an immediate agreement on the subject. Once the question has been put on a fair basis, the better element among the Egyptians, knowing the present need of Anglo-Egyptians if the administration is to retain its efficiency, will be able to assure them equitable treatment.

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Copenhagen String Quartet Gives Three Concerts in London

London, June 2
Special Correspondence
AN UNUSUALLY large number of good string quartets have played in London during the past few months, among them the Fionzaley, the Bohemian, the Léner, the Hungarian, and the Capet, not to mention such excellent native organizations as the London, the English, the Philharmonic, the Penning, the Rhoda Bachhouse, the McCullagh and others, forming a redoubtable list.

Now comes another foreign party, the Copenhagen Quartet, which gave three concerts at Aeolian Hall on May 12, 13 and 14. At the first works by Brahms, Mozart, and Ravel were played; at the second Debussy's Quartet in G Minor and Borodin's in D were given, besides a work new to London, a Quartet in F Major, Op. 41, by Carl Nielsen, dedicated to the Copenhagen Quartet. The last concert was devoted to Beethoven's—G Major, Op. 18, No. 2; the rugged F Minor, Op. 95, and the Rasumoffsky C Major being played.

After hearing the two women and two men who form the quartet there can be no conflicting opinions about their unusually high merits. Gunna Breunling, the under violin, has a fine tone, admirable technique both of the bow and left hand, and leads with a quiet strength which seems to indicate a large reserve of power and energy and character. Gerhard Rahn, the second violin, is equally sure and

interesting. Ella Faber, the viola, is an exceptionally fine performer on this difficult, comparatively thankless instrument, and gives it just the right place in the quartet—no important but not preponderant. Paulus Bache, the cello, does not impress one by his individuality so definitely as the other members, but seems to emulate that wise statement praised by King Charles the Second as "Never in the way, and never out of the way." Altogether these Copenhagen players are a well-matched set of artists, knowing just when to maintain and when to merge their musical initiative, and playing perfectly in tune in the pure sense.

The Beethoven G Major Quartet suited them down to the ground. Listeners were left with nothing but praise. The performance of the F Minor, Op. 95, was more open to dispute: the start did not strike a satisfactory balance between the contrasting clauses of the subject. The second movement, allegretto ma non troppo was too slow for the natural swing of the music, and the third movement was phrased in such a way that its dark fantasy became rather the expression of willful illogicality. However, the great C Major Rasumoffsky quartet, ample amends were made for any previous disappointment. The second movement in particular was played with the exalted beauty which befits it, and though the finale was taken at a tremendous pace it came off brilliantly. M. S.

Subscription Tickets for Equity Players, Inc.

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 12—A committee headed by Joseph Santley, has begun organization of a group of seat subscribers for Equity Players, Inc., the new actors' theater inaugurated under the auspices of the Actors Equity Association.

This committee includes Lillian Albertson, Minnette Barret, Peggy Cudray, Norman R. Field, Grace Filkins, Grace Griswold, Saline Johnson, Alice Fisher Harcourt, Mary Lawton, Alice Mitchell, Adrienne Morrison, Funnell Pratt, Jessie Ralph, Ivy Sawyer, Pearl Sindelar, Henry Stephenson, Edna West, Frank Westerton, Blanche Yurka, Elsie Ferguson, Katherine Emmet, and Edith Wynne Matthison. Each of these captains supervise the work of his or her own unit.

"We shall send flying squadrons to all the larger summer resorts," explained Mr. Santley. "Our work will also cover all the larger social and dramatic organizations here in the city. We hope to fairly fill the house with subscribers at almost all of the performances for any two months' run."

Walter Prichard Eaton will head the play reading committee of Equity Players, Inc., President Francis Wilson announced yesterday. O. P. Heggie, who formerly held this position, resigned because of the likelihood of being sent upon the road with his company.

Mary Servoss has been placed under contract by David Belasco and it is reported that she will play Portia in the David Warfield revival of "The Merchant of Venice."



Miss Betty Blythe

The Motion Pictures

IN HER apartment overlooking the trees of Central Park, New York, Betty Blythe talked of her screen work, and the present status, as to the morale of the motion picture industry.

"I think," said she, "that it is most unfair to judge the majority by the minority—the many good by the comparatively few who misbehave, which, I am sure, the proportion in our profession. Conduct in this as in every other activity of life is an individual matter. Wrong-doing finds excuse anywhere, but nothing in the work and environment of moving picture studios themselves provides any honest reason for misbehavior."

"Our greatest ally is the press. Unless the press stands by us and continues to print the good things about the worthy people of our profession, instead of exploiting the unworthy members, there will be no industry after a time, because the American public as a whole will not advocate a form of amusement presented to them by people in whom they have no confidence. Unfortunately there are publishers who find that the freshest phase of the actor's life does not make good 'copy'—and that the sensational matter 'sells the papers.'"

tures of another world,—unreal figures from the land of make-believe come to life. I found this so especially in Canada.

"There comes to me often the admonition of a friend who long before me arrived in motion pictures. Said he: 'It is not only to get your foot on the ladder, but to keep your foot on there! And I well know that one may not for an instant relax one's efforts nor rest upon one's laurels for the field is crowded with ambitious, talented actors.'

"I am voicing nothing new when I say that the motion picture industry is just in its beginnings and that its development will express the very best in art and ethics, and because of its universal popularity—an almost unlimited power for good. For the drastic measures which have shamed out the worthless material have resulted in a healthier organization and placed the profession upon a higher plane."

FILM CHIEFS PLAN BETTER PICTURES

Branches of Industry Confer in New York in Effort to Promote Co-operation

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 13—One of the important subjects discussed yesterday afternoon by motion picture exhibitors and theater owners from all sections of the country, was a reduction in the retail price of films. The meeting was held at the Biltmore Hotel and was attended by Will Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America and Sydney S. Cohen, president of the Motion Picture Theater Owners of America.

Twenty-three members of the executive board of owners representing 14 states attended the meeting and both Mr. Hays and Mr. Cohen made addresses, outlining plans for the betterment of the industry. The meeting was private and neither Mr. Hays nor Mr. Cohen would state just what was discussed, but both expressed satisfaction over the outlook for closer co-operation.

"We discussed matters pertaining to the general advancement of the motion-picture industry," said Mr. Cohen, "and arranged for other meetings during the week. We are seeking to effect such reforms and changes within the industry as will eliminate waste, insure a constantly improving picture product and make the relations between all divisions of the business harmonious and progressive."

Questions affecting the kind and character of pictures to be produced, the introduction of new stars in the industry, further to diversify the product of the studios, the elimination of objectionable subjects of every sort and other problems that may be brought up by attending exhibitors will be thoroughly threshed out. It is said that a public statement will be issued later in the week as to the results of the conference.

It is understood that a uniform contract is being sought by the theater owners. Another topic that will probably be taken up is the "chain theater" system, under which individual theater owners think they are discriminated against. Mr. Hays and the theater owners are also anxious to co-operate with the departments of the city, state and Government in flashing upon the screen useful and constructive information that will be of benefit to the general public.

AMERICAN ACADEMY PRIZES ANNOUNCED

Four Receive Travel Fellowships in Sculpture, Architecture, or Classical Studies

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 13—Winners in the annual competitions held by the American Academy in Rome were announced here today by Roscoe Guernsey, executive secretary of the Academy. Four fellowships were awarded, one in architecture, one in sculpture, and two in classical studies, each having a value of \$1000 a year, with residence in the Academy, and opportunity for extensive travel in Europe. The term of the fellowships in fine arts is three years; in classical studies, one and two years.

Henri Gabriel Marceau, who won the architectural honor and privilege of study in the arts institute abroad just outside Rome, was born in Richmond, Va. He is a graduate of Columbia University, class of 1921, with the degree of bachelor of architecture. During the past year he has been a member of the teaching staff. At present, New York is his home. Last summer, he was in charge of a party of American architectural students engaged in reconstruction work in the devastated regions of France, principally at Verdun. The subject of the final competition, in which there were eight contestants, was "Headquarters for a National Association of Music." Honorable mention was given to Gerald K. Geerlings and Joseph M. Hirschman, both graduates of the University of Pennsylvania.

Lawrence Tenney Stevens, who won the fellowship in sculpture was born in Boston and lived in Brighton, Mass. His subject was "Music." Mr. Stevens was a student at the Boston Museum School of Fine Arts for five years. He received honorable mention in the Prix de Rome competition in 1921 and held a fellowship for the summer of that year at Louis Comfort Tiffany Foundation for artists at Oyster Bay, L. I. Wheeler Williams of Chicago, graduate of Harvard University, received honorable mention this year. There were three finalists in the sculptural competition.

In classical studies, Louise E. W. Adams, assistant professor of Latin at Smith College, received a fellowship for one year. She holds the degree of A. B. from Barnard, A. M. from Columbia and Ph. D. from Bryn Mawr College. Ruskia R. Rosborough, graduate of Stetson University, Florida, was awarded the two-year fellowship in classical studies. Mr. Rosborough has the degree of Ph. D., received from the University of Pennsylvania, and is this year a fellow at the Universities of Brussels and Louvain, Belgium. The finals of the architectural competition were held at Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Columbia University, N. Y., and extended from April 29 to May 27. The sculptural contest was held in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and the National Academy of Design in New York, and ran from May 8 to June 3. The fellowship in painting, which is awarded every third year, will be announced soon from the New York office of the American Academy in Rome.

STUDY OF NEGRO LIFE AND HISTORY IS AIDED

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 13—The Carnegie Corporation has given \$25,000 and the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Memorial \$25,000 to Dr. Carter G. Woodson, director of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. This fund will be used to further research in the field of Negro history, and to publish the results.

The association will continue to issue the Journal of Negro History, a quarterly magazine, published since 1916. It also will conduct research concerning the free Negro prior to 1861 investigate Negro reconstruction history and train for this sort of work a few Negro students who will be given fellowships in accredited graduate schools.

"Sonnets in Line" Reward a Chicago Print Pilgrimage

Chicago, June 7
RETURNING from an afternoon pilgrimage to the galleries of prints by Bernard Boutet de Monvel the Frenchman, D. Y. Cameron the Scot, George Senseney the American, Birger Sandzen, the Scandinavian interpreter of the far west desert of the United States, and by Sir Francis Seymour Haden of England and James McNeill Whistler, who left an influence on the art of two continents, there remained an intimate sense of communion with pictures that rarely possessed the viewer after a day in the presence of magnificent paintings.

At the same time, we had paused before a leaf from a famous Gutenberg Bible printed in Mainz, Germany, from movable type in the fifteenth century when the Reformation was sweeping across the civilized world. It had just been presented to the Printing Arts Department of the Art Institute School, where eager eyes would fall upon it, by Martin C. Schwab, a Chicago engraver.

From Gutenberg's Bible
This leaf, strangely perfect for its age in centuries, was taken from a Bible brought to the United States in an imperfect condition, from which leaves were sold to collectors. The Latin text is black and clear on the yellowed page. The initial letter of every sentence is adorned with a stroke of red and the larger letters at the beginning of the chapter are handsomely designed and decorated in red and blue.

The leaf from the Gutenberg Bible must, in the course of centuries, have brought comfort and perhaps instruction to inquiring scholars. Its print came from the hands of engravers of type, of the same company which counted among them Albrecht Dürer and Albrecht Dürer, the "Father of Engraving," the remote ancestors of the print makers of today. And as Gregory the Great wrote to the Bishop of Marseilles, remonstrating with him for his indiscreet zeal in destroying pictures of the saints—"What writing is to those who read, that a picture is to those who have only eyes, because however ignorant they are, they see their duty in a picture, and there, although they have not learned their letters, they read; wherefore, for people especially, painting (and of course, prints) stand in the place of literature."

Increased Interest in Prints
All this is not foreign to the modern exhibitions of etchings, engravings and woodcuts. It is likely that the magazine and daily paper have tempted the majority to forget prints in art galleries. Yet, visitors to print rooms are increasing, and the creators of fine prints, that is, etchings, lithographs, and engravings of various sorts, have the reward of knowing that their pictures may become a source to the majority of mankind in sympathy with the fine arts, as paintings are to the comparative few.

Thinking again of the collections of clever pictures by Boutet de Monvel, the idyllic moonlit landscapes by George Senseney, austere Scotland by D. Y. Cameron, and the aspen against the desert sky, or the woodcut records of cities by Rudolph Ruzicka, it is certain that any one of us could own an engraving. Fine prints are not made to be housed in lofty museums. They are intended for the individual, and whenever experimentalists fill the shows with curious canvases, the inefficient print vanishes quickly.

Nor are good prints confined to men who frequent museums or to men with great names. Albert Rouillier, one of the rarest print men in a social sense as well as in artist wisdom, used to say that there was a print bearing an unknown signature, whose beauty of composition and artistry,

was to be had for a song. Indeed, at a second-hand bookshop it is often possible to pick up a pleasant little engraving for approximately the two dimes equal to the sum for which Meryon sold his Paris etchings in order to buy bread. Having purchased the print of landscape, city vista, or a reproduction of an inspiring Bible picture, one can fold it between the leaves of a magazine, hang it near an easy chair, become acquainted with it and take it along on one's travels.

Treasures for the Humble
To own a "Sunset" by George Inness or an "Early Morning" by Corot is to unite taste with wealth, while the possession of a fine print (the name of the artist does not matter very much) is to acknowledge not only taste but the search for a world of dreams beyond the power of money.

With this in mind, we dare to suggest to the art schools preparing for another year, that they encourage the appreciation of fine prints and so open another way to a wider enjoyment in the productions of art. Consider the arguments in favor of playing golf. Why are we not eloquent of adventures among fine prints which fill the thought with wholesome occupations and offer wide fields for play in the intellectual life. I have seen dull eyes suddenly sparkle at the sight of a simple engraving of a few lines, not a connoisseur's impression or a curious "state," but a print in a few lines in black against white which carried its message of the ideals of beauty.

The page from the Gutenberg Bible recalls that intellectual twilight which must have prevailed among the masses of people of its own, of such as crowd the cities today. The prince and the Pope had the printing, the scholar the page printed by hand. The humble had nothing.

Craftsmen-Artists
Many painter-engravers printed their own compositions. Others, as Marc Antonio Raimondi, were not above reproducing in engraving and in black and white the subjects painted by Raphael and other masters. Albrecht Dürer, the father of line engraving, and Rembrandt, the father of the etched plate, created and printed and influenced the generations of artists after them. Dürer's Biblical subjects were intended especially for those who "although they have not learned their letters they read." Did it ever occur to him that, while one of his paintings hung in a palace guarded and alone for the few, his engravings were messengers of art to the many, could be preserved in war time, and hidden from desecration and passed on to print lovers who read poetic fervor and reverence in their conception, and who decreed that these scraps of fine old paper should live on from generation to generation.

The foregoing homily is not intended as a sermon. It is written with the hope of arousing the curiosity of someone who hitherto has passed the collection of fine prints and has not stopped to consider even one. In distinction from ordinary prints, what is called the fine print of the painter-engraver is a "sonnet in line," that is reserved in its drawing, every stroke concentrating on the subject which must breathe dignity, nobility, beauty in its simplest terms. The key to appreciation is the wondering mind like that of the child. It meets magic in old pictures, discovers fresh kingdoms in the new, and yields to the personal spell of the artist.

De Monvel's Etchings
Variety of interest and a wealth of ideas greet us in the succession of exhibits of the hour. Should we open the portfolios of the Art Institute print room or visit the collection of the print library of Ferdinand Meder of New York, just acquired through the generosity of Martin A. Ryerson and Potter Palmer, it would be easy to follow an unbroken line of prints in the evolution of engraving from the hour of the Gutenberg Bible and its predecessors in the thirteenth century illuminated manuscripts, and a rare Botticelli, to the Kelmscott Chaucer on one hand, and on the

other the etchings with color of Boutet de Monvel and George Senseney, and the wood engravings so exactly executed with a sense of old world craftsmanship by Rudolph Ruzicka.

Bernard Boutet de Monvel's etchings with color are a happy atmosphere, reflecting the pleasant life of Parisians of his day. He has the keen selectiveness of the illustrator who knows the breadth of facility which enables him to paint portraits seriously and then to give a graphic account of humanity at large, the peasants, the bargemen, the passing of the procession of all the conditions of men. As Rembrandt saw his "Beggars," so this artist discovers those on the fringe of a busy world. His language in art is French in its manner with a marked individuality.

Mr. Senseney's expression in prints with color shows the point of view of the cosmopolitan who has seen many things and chooses to enjoy these in particular. His taste in materials, in composition and color is of a high order. He is the only American member of the French Society of Color Etchers, a distinguished exponent of a particular method.

Rudolph Ruzicka, born in Bohemia and at one time a student at the night school of the Art Institute, has risen to high rank among contemporary wood engravers of original compositions. The ranks of American artists show numerous sons of adoption. Some have yielded to influences and lost their national characteristics, while others, of whom Mr. Ruzicka is one, have held fast to the honest efforts of the craftsmen of old, the brotherhood of the "Little Masters," and Dürer in their drawing and execution. Mr. Ruzicka's notes of New York and of Boston and his various subjects declare the clean-cut point of view, the well-considered drawing, the engraving as flawless as he knows how to execute and to print it.

Cameron and Sandzen
In the adjacent gallery is an extensive display of the etchings of D. Y. Cameron. The number of prints is calculated to introduce us to one who has interpreted Scotland, Glasgow, the peaks of Arran as Thomas Carlyle might have done it, had he taken the etcher's needle, and of very personal impressions of Venice, of London as "The Horse Guards," "Waterloo Bridge," and travel notes in which a cultured knowledge of backgrounds seems to enhance the composition effected by the eloquent line. On agrasses with Mr. Wedmore that the Cameron prints "evoke the highest admiration."

It is a long step from these to the latest lithographs by Birger Sandzen at the Albert Rouillier Galleries. Mr. Sandzen's intense interest in the desert, graphically shown in his earlier collections, appears today in print work with increased concentration and use of line in its expression.

Of the 56 lithographs and eight woodcuts no two indicate a repetition. Anyone who has visited this region and looked abroad over the landscape realizes the powerful imagination that projected itself into the result of a strange wind-swept world. Mr. Sandzen's portfolio of prints as it now stands, lithographs and woodcuts, is a monumental accomplishment.

To return to the gallery of Sir Francis Seymour Haden's England and the Venice of Whistler is to regain that restful haven of "pleasant ways of peace" in the meditations of the seeker for fine prints. Between the leaves of the notebook is folded lightly a reproduction etched by a devotee of "A Nocturne." It is a suggestion only—but enough to conjure the larger world of the past and the present, the infinite number of visions called to existence by the artist's pencil, in the realm of the little picture, the etched print.

Baltimore to Honor Francis Scott Key

BALTIMORE, Md., June 13 (Special Correspondence)—The American flag will be unveiled at Fort McHenry on tomorrow afternoon. President and Mrs. Harding will be among the visitors from Washington, and will be met at about 1:30 o'clock at the state boundary on Washington Boulevard by a committee, of which Mayor William F. Broening is chairman.

The memorial will be presented officially to the United States Government by J. Mayhew Walnwright, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The army band from Camp Hunt, known as "Pershing's Own," will give a concert, and Bishop John Gardner Murray will deliver the invocation. Among the guests will be a large number of the lineal descendants of the author of the "Star Spangled Banner." Commodore Edward Lloyd, U. S. N., and Maj. Wilfred Mason Blunt of Washington, who are descended from Francis Scott Key, have signified their intention of attending.

MASONS SPONSOR NEW BOYS' ORDER

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 1 (Special Correspondence)—The American Crusaders, a new national Masonic fraternity for youths between the ages of 14 and 21 years, is being sponsored here by California Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar. The first exemplification of the ritual of the new order was given late in May in the asylum of the California Commandery in the presence of a large audience of prominent Masons of northern California. Membership is open to all boys who believe in a supreme being, without respect to creed, and the lessons inculcated are those of truthfulness, honesty, clean living and patriotism.

The first two degrees, Minute Man and American Crusader, were exemplified at this meeting. The various branches of the organization are to be known as councils, each being limited in membership to 150, though there may be as many councils in each center of population as there are units of this number of youths desiring to join. Each council is to have an advisory board made up of Knights Templar, but the actual government of the new organization, of which this is the first council, will be in the hands of the boys themselves. The first candidate to receive a degree was Donald Dalton. Charles Albert Adams, past grand master of the California Grand Lodge, made the speech of the evening, while George S. Snyder, eminent commander of California Commandery, Knights Templar, presided.

RELICS ARE FOUND OF 1000 YEARS AGO

SPOKANE, Wash., June 3 (Special Correspondence)—A large copper kettle and other relics of a past age, believed by students of archeology to have been buried 1000 years, were unearthed recently by Dr. H. C. Myers, professor of chemistry at Whitworth College, Spokane, a few miles north of the city, where some road excavating was being done.

"With the copper kettle," said Dr. Myers, "was the skull of an Indian, wrapped in a piece of buffalo skin. The copper was so old it had changed to copper carbonate. This chemical compound had been absorbed by the skull, and it had served as a preservative. A buckskin shirt also was found in the kettle. A few beads and some wampum also were secured from the excavation."

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The Adirondack Mountain Club Opens This Summer a New Arcadia for the Trampler

THE trails to Marcy, the cloud-splitter of the Adirondack peaks in northern New York, will soon become as familiar to hikers and mountain climbers as the well-trodden paths of Mt. Washington in New Hampshire. For a new impetus has been given to hiking and mountaineering in the Adirondacks by the formation of the Adirondack Mountain Club. The chief object of this club, which has recently obtained a charter of incorporation, is to open, develop, maintain trails and camps for hikers and mountain climbers in the vast Adirondack Forest Preserve of the State of New York.

With more than 200 charter members, the new club is attracting members from every part of New York and adjoining states. Its organizers believe that a widespread and democratic membership will help bind together the land owners, the lumbermen, the camp owners, guides, the hikers, mountain climbers and conservationists for the common good. George D. Pratt, formerly Conservation Commissioner of New York, has been elected president. He will be assisted by three regional vice-presidents: Meade C. Dobson of Rochester; Richard M. Jesup of Cranberry Lake; and Marshall MacLean of New York city. Among others on the Board of Governors are: Franklin D. Roosevelt, formerly Secretary of the Navy; Dr. John H. Finley of The New York Times; F. F. Moon, dean of the State College of Forestry; George D. Storm, vice-president of the Adirondack League Club; Dr. Edward Everett Hale of Union College; H. W. Hicks of Lake Placid Club, and Frederick H. Tucker of Boston.

The Club's Creed, by Dr. Hale

The creed of the club, written by Dr. Hale, epitomizes the objects for which it was organized: "I believe in the out-of-doors, the woods, streams, and hills, the wild life that lives therein; I believe that man's care for them in a state of nature consistent with conservation is his best investment for the future." Here is a forceful, practical creed, indeed.

To state more explicitly the manner in which the forests should be used by its members the following membership pledge, also written by Dr. Hale, has been adopted: "As a member of the Adirondack Mountain Club, I pledge myself to do what I can to preserve the forests for the best use and enjoyment of all. To this end I will be careful of trees, flowers, springs, fish and game, as well as of trails, shelters and signs; will give particular care and caution to the making and cleaning up of camps and fires; and in general will so use the woods that others who come after me may get from them the most that they can give."

Dedication in July

With its appropriation for trail making greatly curtailed by the Legislature the New York State Conservation Commission is welcoming the co-operation of the new mountain club. Several of the officers of the commission are represented on the various committees of the club and co-ordination in trail development is thereby secured. The plan of the Conservation Commission for a system of trunk line trails touching the principal high points in the Adirondacks will be followed, and work on a sector in the Lake Placid-Mt. Marcy region will be started this summer. Interest centers around Mt. Marcy at this time as the state of New York is about to take over, as a gift from public-spirited citizens, the entire crown area of the mountain. It is to be dedicated as a Victory Memorial Park in July.

Named after Governor Marcy, this highest peak of the Adirondacks was called Tahawus, or Cloud Splitter, by the Indians. Its elevation is 5344 feet and it presents interesting climbing problems to the mountaineer. From its top there are stupendous views over a vast world of green-forested

ranges, and mountain giants "clothed with stone." It is surrounded by other high peaks of the McIntyre Range, and the nearest automobile terminus is eight miles from its summit. The divide between the Hudson and the St. Lawrence rivers passes over its crown and at the base of its cone lies Lake Tear-of-the-Clouds, the highest lake source of the Hudson River.

"The Philosophers Camp"

In 1857 10 men went camping in the Adirondacks and on the shore of Ampersand Lake set up the famed "Philosophers Camp." The names of at least four of these campers, Ralph Waldo Emerson, James Russell Lowell, Prof. Louis Agassiz, and William J. Stillman, are inseparably associated with American literature. Some

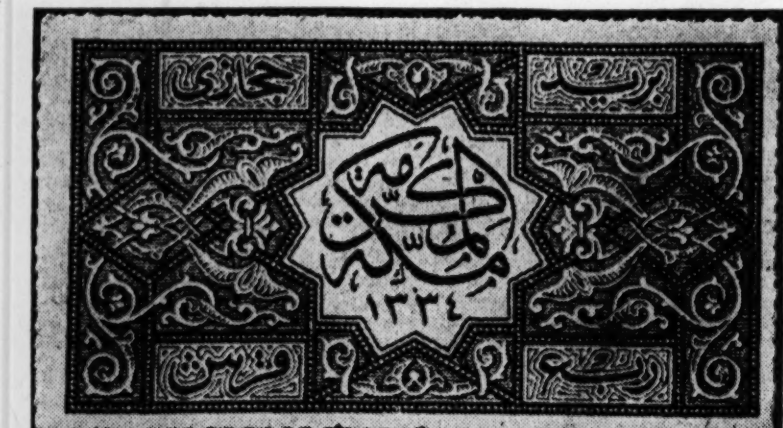
of the delight they took in the vistas of this fountain-land in the lofty mountains, and the lake-starred, balsam forests found expression in their writings. Emerson wrote of himself and his associates living as: "Lords of this realm Bounded by dawn and sunset, and each day Rounded by hours where each outdid the last In miracles of pomp. We seemed the dwellers of the zodiac So pure, the Alpine element we breathed So light, so lofty, pictures came and went."

One of the strong appeals made by the Adirondacks is the names of its streams, lakes and peaks. What heart so hardened, what imagination so dulled, that is not stirred by such names as Poke O'Moonshine, Tear-of-the-Clouds, Noonmark, Witchapple, Saranac, Am-

and finally joined the Allies against his former master.

First Design by British Officer

When it was decided to have a series of stamps for the emancipated kingdom the question was referred to the Arab Bureau in Cairo, and a pictorial design was worked up from a sketch made by a British officer. It was, however, considered too like the stamps of Turkey, and for a time the question was in abeyance. Meantime, to supply immediate needs, the stocks of Turkish stamps having been destroyed, a special "Fee Paid" hand-stamp was introduced. The first stamp to appear was the 1 piastre, blue. It was designed by Mustafa Effendi Ghazlan, and the final drawing of this and all subsequent designs was the work of Mr. A. Kirichidjian.



The Green Quarter Piastre Stamp With Its 12-Pointed Star

adhesives of the Hejaz which terminated the suzerain rights of the Ottoman Empire which had its origins many years ago. It was early in the sixteenth century that Turkish supremacy, through the medium of Egypt, gained a footing, and this none too popular rule by the representatives of the Sublime Porte did not finally end until 1917. The present ruler of this new kingdom originally owed his position as Grand Sheriff to the Sultan, waged war on his behalf,

The stamps were produced by photolithography at the offices of the Egyptian Survey, and were printed in sheets of 50 arranged in 10 rows of five. This first consignment made its appearance in August, 1916, and when received the stamps were found to be in booklet form, each containing a complete sheet. It may be mentioned here that all subsequent supplies were issued in the same way. The perforation gauged 10 and 12, and 55,550 in

all were printed. The design, like all the values which followed, needs more description, as to the casual observer it conveys little more than a rectangular label adorned with strange characters and intricate decoration, reminding one very much of one of those carved and inlaid Moorish tables.

The central tablet bears the Arabic inscription "Makka El Mukarrama"—Holy Mecca. The words above read "Hejaz Post" or "Barid Hejaz", below appears the value, 1 piastre, "Qersh Sagh." The panels at each side have, in Arabic numerals, the date 1334, and the main portion of the design has been adapted from an ancient prayer niche in the Mosque of El Amri at Qus in Upper Egypt.

Scarlet and Green Issues

The next value to make its appearance was the ½ piastre, scarlet, and 4100 of these were issued on Sept. 10, 1916, to be followed a few weeks later by a further consignment of 15,600. On Oct. 3 the ¼ piastre, green, was ready, and there were 17,000 of this denomination printed. The ½ piastre is found perforated both 10 and 12, the lower value 12 only. Both the original designs were the work of Agami Effendi Ali, and there will be noticed a marked improvement on the first stamp. The reduction in size of the central inscription, and the better balance of the accompanying setting is mainly responsible for this.

The ¼ piastre has the same inscription embodied in the central design to which has been added the Arabic numerals of the date of the Arabic year 1334, which is the Lunar year after the prophet Muhammad's flight from Mecca to Medina. The top panel is the same and below in another panel is the value "Nisf Qersh"—half piastre. The remainder of the design is taken from the last page of a Koran in the Mosque of Sultan Barquq. The ½ piastre has the same central device enclosed within a 12-pointed star, and below is the value "Rub Qersh"—quarter piastre. One of the wonderful carved panels from the main door of the Mosque of El Sahih Talay, Shari Quasabet Radwan, Cairo, has supplied material for the other features adorning the stamp.

Barnard Holds the Citadel of Manhattan for an Art Acropolis

UPON the plateau on the northwestern corner of Manhattan Island where Col. Robert Magaw with three thousand American soldiers made a hopeless defense against an overwhelming force of Hessians in November, 1776, George Grey Barnard, American sculptor, is now fighting what seems to be a losing battle.

The Hessians advanced upon Ft. Washington covered by the frigate Pearl which moved up and down the Hudson River. They were thrice repulsed but finally a detachment of them worked along the present Dyckman Street, completed the encirclement of the American troops, and crumbled the defenses of Colonel Magaw.

Other Hessians than those in military uniforms have encroached upon the interesting remains of the struggle for liberty since 1776. But the sculptor has for the last ten years maintained unblasted and unspoiled the beauty of the citadel, dreaming of the day when a great art acropolis should be erected upon it. Thus far he has been more successful in holding the hill than Colonel Magaw. Much depends upon his fight, for if he fails, the historic site with its great natural beauty will be forever lost. Apartment houses will rise on the ruins of the lesser palisades which skirt the eastern side of the plateau.

His Cloisters for Sale

Checked for a time, but not acknowledging defeat, Mr. Barnard works toward the realization of his vision of a national memorial to peace, with a worthy approach on which stately temples brought from Egypt, Japan, Persia and China shall be erected. He placed his famous Cloisters, said to contain one of the finest collections of French art outside of France, upon the market more than a month ago. This followed an offer to mortgage them in order to buy the adjoining Bedford property, and thus preserve the site of the approach to the proposed monument.

His studio, the Cloisters, and the property for the preservation of whose beauty he offers to sacrifice his treasures of French art, lie between the

site of Ft. Washington, the last stronghold of the Americans on Manhattan Island, and Ft. Tryon, their northernmost outpost on the citadel.

"Better a thousand times that the Cloisters be sold and their beauty be lost to the site than that the natural beauty be blasted away to make room for apartment houses," said Mr. Barnard to a visitor from The Christian Science Monitor. "My Gothic collection has only been here a few years, but the beauty of this spot has been here for ages. Its exploitation would be nothing less than criminal."

"Failing to secure money with the Cloisters as collateral, I am offering them for sale as a whole, since they are a logical ensemble, as a last effort to win the fight which I began 10 years ago. This struggle to preserve for the city and the Nation a spot of beauty as well as of historic interest is as important today as the preservation of Central Park was 50 years ago."

City Proposes a Boulevard Besides the sale of the property to the north of the Cloisters another complication has developed for Mr. Barnard. The city proposes to build a boulevard along the eastern side of what he calls "God's Thumb," which would destroy its beauty as surely as a boulevard over the Palisades would destroy its beauty. But this attack is not so threatening now. What Mr. Barnard is intent upon, then, is obtaining possession of the land for the site of the "breakwater" to the memorial.

If Hessians capture Mt. Washington once more, Mr. Barnard's fight will necessarily end, as did that of Colonel Magaw in 1776, and presumably with the same glory. The memorial plans, however, will in some way be carried out. The chief difference will be that the placing of temples as an approach to the Peace Monument will have to be abandoned. The promised Japanese and Chinese temples, the Persian mosque, and the Egyptian temple will find another site should they be accepted by the Government. It is for these to be placed upon "The Thumb" that Mr. Barnard would sacrifice his Cloisters. It has been intimated that the Rockefeller family, who own the part of the plateau which is designed for the site of the memorial, will be ready to give their property when Mr.

Barnard's plan approaches a more advanced state.

In Mr. Barnard's outline of the monument, which commemorates the workers of the Nation, as well as its martyrs, is a radio transmitter and receiver, intended to give the memorial, unlike any other such work in the world, a voice and an auditory sense.

The receiver will be placed within the "Tree of Peace," which will stand in the center of the monument. The upper portion of the tree, which will rise 42 feet from the ground will be of olive leaves, wrought in green bronze. At some distance in front of the tree, according to the plans which Mr. Barnard has carefully worked out, will be a huge amphitheater seating more than 60,000 persons.

The radio transmitter will be placed on top of an auditorium at the southern end of the grounds. On a bronze pedestal will be placed a crystal ball five feet in diameter, on which will stand a youthful figure 25 feet in height. The statue represents him poised at the moment of releasing the arrow—"The Arrow of Youth's Desire"—toward the stars. The arrow is seen in flight, and the young man's left hand, following its course, stretches to the rainbow. All unsightly mechanism of the sending station will be concealed.

The conception of the monument is on a vast scale. To the south, forming approaches to a stately pile of marble and bronze composed of many figures symbolic of the epic of the life of the Nation, will be the Gardens of Paradise, of Song, of the Fathers, of the Mothers, leading to the Garden of Peace. A culminating touch will be afforded by siphoning the waters of the Hudson and causing them to fall over the edges of the promontory in a series of cascades. Architecture, sculpture, and painting, and many modern technical resources, will be combined in making the memorial a living, speaking thing of beauty. From 12 to 15 years of unceasing work by 100 sculptors and painters will be required for its completion.



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Nearly 900 Students at Massachusetts Tech Take Part in Various Sports

Nearly 900 students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology took part in the various teams that competed in the spring sport season that has just closed. This, according to Dr. Allen W. Rowe, secretary of the Technology Advisory Council on Athletics, represents a record number in the history of athletics at the local institution and, added to the number who competed during the fall and winter, it raises the total to something like 40 per cent of the total registration.

The rapid strides made in the development of crew and its definite establishment on an intercollegiate footing, marks the most noteworthy progress of the year. Although the Institute first put out crews two years ago, this is really the first season that the water sport has emerged from the experimental stage. More than 100 men responded to the first call for candidates and, were it not for the limited facilities on hand, they would have all been retained on the squad.

Outside of the competitive aspect of rowing, the development of crew at Tech is significant because of the decision to make this a universal sport and interest as many as 400 men beginning next year. With the acquisition of the Boston Athletic Association's boathouse, which is being completely overhauled, and the arousing of interest among the alumni, it is hoped to accommodate 300 students each day during the coming year in an effort to promote the "sports for all" idea.

However, track athletics is the sport that attracts the greatest number at Technology at present. Two hundred and thirty men reported for the team when the spring call was made, and when the roll call was taken at the end it was found that only 25 gave up the sport before the season was over. The team competed in two dual and two intercollegiate championship meets. The meet with the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., made the longest trip ever taken by a Technology track outfit and represented the only innovation in the track schedule for many years.

In spite of the defeats at the hands of both Harvard and the Navy, the record made by this year's track team was a very admirable performance. The six highest scorers of last spring were absent on account of the rulings on eligibility recently drawn by the advisory council on athletics, so that, although Coach Frank M. Kanaly had a record squad on hand, the material was inexperienced and practically a new team had to be made from the ground up.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, Coach Kanaly developed a team that held Harvard to an 84 to 51 score when the Crimson was at the height of its form and then surprised all by coming from behind and tying Boston College at the New England intercollegiate championships at Worcester. Coach John Ryder's team was considered a top favorite in view of its impressive victory at the eastern intercollegiate a week before. The better balanced organization of the Cambridge institution, however, was too much for the Heights team to overcome and the Engineers unexpectedly staged a garrison finish, won first and third places in the 100 yard, and just made up for Boston College's lead of seven points.

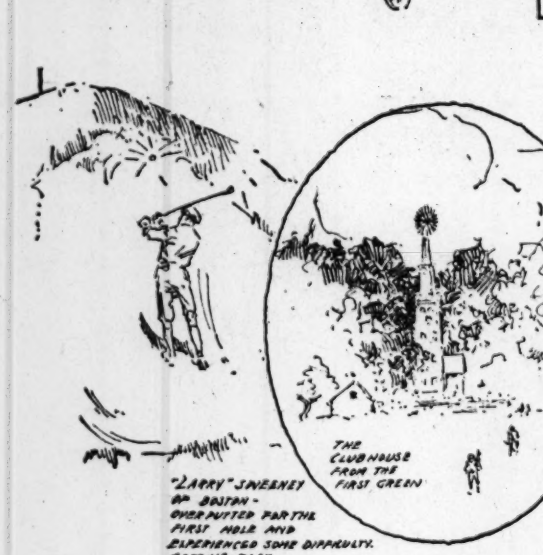
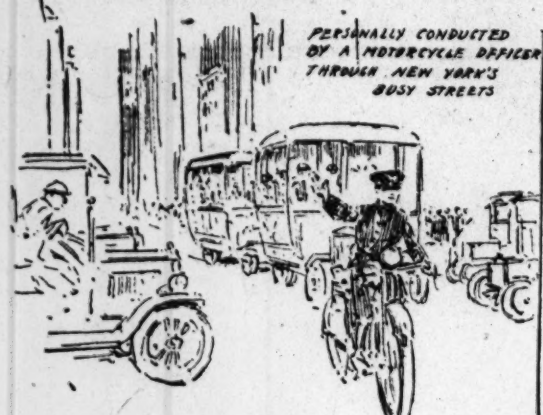
The prospects for next year are by no means bright. The team will lose A. G. Hayes '22, F. A. Howlett '22 and J. W. Poole '22, all veterans in the dashes. C. Y. Chittick '22, the present captain, W. B. Gurney '22 and T. H. Gill '22 are all middle distance men who graduate. Poole was New England intercollegiate record holder for the 220-yard dash two years ago and ran on Tech's record-breaking relay quartet during the indoor season last winter. Chittick is the present 220-yard low hurdles champion for New England colleges and is also a very capable quarter-mile runner. Gurney has turned in the fastest time in the 440-yard run of all members of Coach Kanaly's squad.

The eligibility of E. E. Sanborn '22, New England intercollegiate titleholder for the mile, will have to be decided by the advisory council on athletics next fall. The loss of this sterling performer, in the decision of that board is an adverse one, which will be a great loss to the team. In the two-mile, Tech will lose A. L. Flanders '22, who has also been on the cross-country team for the past three years. R. E. Hendrie '23 will be the mainstay of the long-distance squad when the bugle for the start of the next season is sounded. He has won his specialty in both the Harvard and Naval dual meets and came second to the redoubtable R. B. Baker of Bates in the New England.

In the field events, the Engineers will lose A. R. Tonon '22, a most dependable man with the hammer and javelin; G. T. Boli '22, javelin and shotput performer, and M. F. Sheldon '22, last year's pole vault titlist for the New England meet. H. W. Dexter '23, Tyson Nimick '24, P. M. Stearns '23 and W. B. Greenough '23 are about the only experienced field men about whom the field squad will be built next year.

Although failing to score a single victory against any of its college adversaries, the Technology crew showed much promise for the future and the season was considered a success even by the most sanguine supporters of the water sport at the Cambridge institution. The champion United States Naval Academy eight of Coach Richard Glendon gave Tech a first defeat, leading it by five lengths over a Henley distance race. The second Tech varsity also trailed the corresponding Middy eight by the same handicap.

The Engineers put up a gallant bat-



Impressions at Newspaper Golf Outing at the Engineers' Country Club Course, Roslyn, L. I.

tie in the race with Harvard, but after a neck-and-neck battle for the first 1 1/2 miles of the distance, the greater weight and power of the Crimson overcame Tech's lighter build. Harvard won by 1 1/2 lengths in a race that was a battle all the way. The victory of the second Harvard varsity over the corresponding Tech eight was much more impressive, the Crimson winning by five lengths. The star Columbia crew of James C. Rice also scored a victory over Tech in the regatta held over the famous Harlem River course in New York. A victory over the Union Boat Club eight was the only win the Engineers scored throughout the season.

The graduation of Capt. H. W. McCurdy, W. B. Driscoll, J. C. Molinar and L. T. Blood, all members of the first varsity eight, will remove four of the ablest oarsmen from the Tech boat of next year. With the exception of Blood, all received an award of the full "T" in recognition of the services to the interests of rowing at Tech, the last three years. Blood, who rowed in the varsity for the first time this past season, and the rest of the members of the first eight will receive the insignia "B.T." standing for "Technology Boat Club." Those who rowed on the second varsity get the undermanned "2nd" inscribed underneath it to signify that they were members of the second crew.

As Coach Arthur W. Stevens said to the members of the Tech crews in their banquet at the end of the season, much more weight than was on hand this season will be needed next year if a winning crew is to be turned out. In nearly all its races this year the Tech varsity was defeated by as much as 15 pounds per man which is a handicap too serious to overcome no matter what the experience or knowledge of watermanship may be.

The tennis team of Technology scored an even break in its dual meets and was runner-up in the New England intercollegiate. The Engineers beat both Williams College and Brown University with ease. Harvard beat Tech 5 to 1 in their first match but the Engineers came back and beat the Crimson 3 to 2 in a return match. Later, Capt. W. R. Scott '22 and R. D. Carver '22, the only veterans from last year's team, played a stellar game in both their singles matches and when they teamed up for their doubles. The absence of Carver from the squad when the trip for the game with Amherst was made cost Tech one of its two defeats. L. T. Tremaine '23 and L. H. Hobbs '23 were the other members of the Tech squad and they will be the only men to return next year.

The record made by the Technology rifle team in both the indoor and outdoor season was one of the most impressive in the history of the sport. The Engineers sharpshooters won 19 out of their 14 scheduled matches, losing only to Norwich University, Prexel Institute, and the University of Pennsylvania. An average score of 455.2 was made for the season and every New England team was defeated, including that of Boston University, claimant of the New England title.

Capt. Sydor Hall '22, A. B. Allard '22, C. A. Chase '22 and Atherton Hastings '22 are the four members of the rifle team who will be lost through graduation. With the return of H. S. Rubens '23, J. J. Gray '23, M. J. Buerger '24 and J. Y. Lund '23, the prospects for a successful season next year are more than bright. The addition of J. J. Murphy '23, a former captain of one of Georgetown's teams, who will no longer be under the one-year ban, and the acquisition of D. McCreveling '24, a transfer from Vanderbilt University, who has been under the same category the past season, will add material strength to the squad. Besides the above men, the team will have this year's freshman squad to pick from.

The Engineer's sym team proved itself the best aggregation in the vicinity, being the only team that scored in the big intercollegiate held at Tech for the first time last March. In its dual meets, Tech scored an easy victory over Harvard, but was swamped by the star team of the United States Naval Academy, which ran away with the intercollegiate

championship. W. T. McCoy '22, who scored the lone point that put Tech on the map, will be back again with the team next year. Nesmith Thompson '23, captain-elect for next season, will also return. McCoy's work on both the parallels and the rings, and Thompson's performances on the latter, should score several points in all dual encounters.

The swimming team was the other Technology representation that went through a moderately successful season. The Engineers administered Amherst her first defeat during the last two years, beat Williams, Wesleyan and Springfield Y. M. C. A. College. They lost to the championship team of Yale University, to the United States Naval Academy natators, to Rutgers College and to Brown University. In spite of these reverses, the season proved much more successful than was anticipated in view of the fact that Coach A. D. Sutherland had but two veterans from last year's varsity team, most of the men being recruits from the freshman squad of the previous season. This in itself augurs well for next year's prospects, since nearly the entire squad will be on hand when the first call is made during the early winter. Capt. B. A. Weber and W. B. Purinton are the only two veterans who will be lost through graduation.

PENN RATIFIES
1923 ELECTIONS
Name Captains of Various Teams
and Award Insignia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 12 (Special).—The council on athletics of the University of Pennsylvania at a meeting in the Athletic Association headquarters, ratified captains of the various teams for next year and awarded varsity letters and insignia as follows:

Swimming—Captain, V. L. Holst '24; manager, A. W. Wood Jr. '23; assistant managers, Warren Wright '23 and Almon Hutchinson '23.
Water Polo—Captain, Morton Myers '23. Insignia—Varsity "P"—Capt. M. F. Armstrong '23, V. L. Holst '24, P. E. Gentner '24, J. P. Bursk '22, W. H. Hoher '22, Henry Weiner '22, L. K. Bechtel '23, A. H. Martyn '23, Thomas Wood '24, L. R. Rimer '23, W. S. Paley '23 (manager).
Freshman Nomenclature—Paul Chace '23, Capt. C. A. Cardeza '25, H. B. Lurott '23, Raymond Sackee '23, C. R. Gardiner '23, E. M. Durham '23, A. E. Neuman '25, E. R. Schissel '23, Arthur Coperthwaite '23 (manager).
Gymnasium Team—Captain, J. H. Hunter '24; manager, Robert Black '23; assistant managers, Gordon Macky '24 and D. R. Grimes '23. Captain, A. C. Gilmore '23, W. B. Poole '24, S. B. Noomey '23, P. T. Bloodworth '22 (manager).
Fencing Team—Captain, H. C. Hettlinger '23; manager, Lauren Hayer '23; assistant managers, L. R. Thompson '23 and William Davies '24. P. F. T.—H. C. Hettlinger '23, D. E. Cavers '22, Donald Thompson '23, Ernest Brown '23, J. C. Sebright '22, Leonard Funk '23, George Berner '23, P. S. Shoemaker '23 and W. R. Reed '22 (manager).
Rifle Team—Manager, Theodore Yankauer Jr. '23; assistant manager, G. A. Huff '24. Varsity "P"—Capt. J. B. Cooley '23, A. C. Vanderbent '23, A. P. Williams '24, C. M. Stroup '24, James LaRose '23, P. R. T.—L. E. Jeffrey '23, W. H. Houser '24, C. H. Godfrey '23, W. H. Clark '23 and H. E. Ford '22 (manager). (The rifle team won the intercollegiate championship and also all five of its dual meets. It finished first among 32 competing teams and won the silver trophy.)
J. A. Lukas '23 was elected as captain of the boxing team and John Chase '23 manager and E. R. Chissold '24 and Albert Lieberger '24 assistant managers.
M. E. Smith '24 is the new captain of the wrestling team and Lewis Simpson '23 manager and P. W. Wanamaker '23 captain of the ice hockey team.

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Joseph	41	13	.759
St. Louis	30	25	.548
Tulsa	31	26	.544
Sioux City	29	28	.527
Omaha	24	34	.462
Oklahoma City	25	32	.439
Des Moines	22	31	.413
Denver	19	37	.339

RESULTS MONDAY
Tulsa 5, Denver 4.
Tulsa 5, Denver 1.
Omaha 6, Oklahoma City 3.
St. Joseph 9, Des Moines 4.

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	37	20	.658
St. Louis	31	27	.534
Washington	27	27	.500
Cleveland	26	28	.481
Detroit	25	28	.472
Chicago	24	29	.453
Philadelphia	21	26	.447
Boston	21	38	.420

RESULTS MONDAY
Chicago 7, Boston 5.
St. Louis 7, New York 1.
Cleveland 11, Philadelphia 3.
Washington 7, Detroit 6.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Chicago.
New York at St. Louis.
Washington at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.

WHITE SOX TAKE ANOTHER
CHICAGO, June 12.—Chicago won its third straight game from Boston today, 7 to 6, overcoming a lead which the visitors obtained in the sixth inning on four bases on balls, a double and a single. In the seventh the White Sox tied the score on a squeeze bunt, while singles by Hooper and Falk drove in the winning run in the eighth. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 1 1 1 7 9 1
Boston.....1 0 0 0 0 5 0 0 6 9 1
Batteries—Schupp, Hodge and Schalk; Ferguson, Karr and Ruel. Winning pitcher—Hodge. Losing pitcher—Karr. Umpire—Chill and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 50m.

BROWN RECRUIT BEATS YANKEES
ST. LOUIS, June 12.—Hubert Pruett, former collegian, registered the first victory for St. Louis in the present series when he held New York to six hits, and his teammates batted hard enough to win, 1 to 1. Eight of the hits in the game were for extra bases, including home runs by Williams and Tobin. It was Williams' fifteenth homer of the year, his hit coming in the first inning with Gerber on base. In the game was doubled. A three-base hit by Scott and an out gave the Yankees their only run. Ruth drove one base on balls and struck out on three other appearances at bat. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis.....2 0 0 0 0 1 0 4 7 9 0
New York.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 6 1
Batteries—Pruett and Seaver; Bush and Devormer. Umpires—Nailin and Evans. Time—1h. 51m.

TIGER RALLY FALLS SHORT
DETROIT, June 12.—A ninth inning rally by Detroit fell one short of tying up the count against Washington, and the Tigers came out winners, 3 to 2. Zachary was hit quite freely but helped his cause along by singling twice and doubling twice in his four times at bat. The Tigers have dropped to fifth place in the standing as a result of this defeat and Cleveland's victory over Philadelphia. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Washington.....0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 4 7 12 0
Detroit.....0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 4 6 11 0
Batteries—Zachary and Plonchik; Ehmeke and Bassler. Umpires—Mortuary, Connolly and Dinneen.

EASY FOR INDIANS
CLEVELAND, June 12.—Everyone in the Cleveland lineup got at least one safe hit today. Philadelphia being easily defeated, 11 to 3. Uhle, while inclined to wildness at the start, quickly settled down and struck out six of the Athletics, before hitting in fine style. For the second time Miller of Philadelphia drove a home run into the new left field stands. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland.....3 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 3 6 2
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 6 2
Batteries—Uhle and O'Neill; Naylor, Yarrillon, Sullivan and Bruggs. Losing pitcher—Naylor. Umpires—Walsh and Owens. Time—2h. 20m.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	39	15	.722
Rochester	32	23	.582
Buffalo	29	24	.547
Toronto	27	29	.482
Jersey City	27	29	.482
Reading	27	30	.474
Syracuse	23	32	.418
Newark	22	34	.396

RESULTS MONDAY
Buffalo 4, Newark 2.
Reading 5, Syracuse 4.
Baltimore 2, Rochester 6.

ANDOVER ELECTIONS
ANDOVER, June 12.—At a meeting of the players who took part in the Phillips Exeter Academy game George E. Mumby, an outfielder of the Phillips Exeter team, was elected captain of the 1922 baseball team. The election was unanimous. The tennis team re-elected Charles Watson 3d of Philadelphia, captain for next year.

SCRIBES OF THREE
CITIES COMPETE

Golfers of Boston, N. Y. and Washington Play at Engineers—Gotham the Victor

NEW YORK, June 12.—Divots flew in grand style at The Engineers Country Club, Roslyn, L. I., today, when scribes teams of Boston, New York and Washington ran off a little championship of their own with special features, including a breeze of such persistency that the losers wondered just what the winning New Yorkers had to do with it. The banners of Boston and Washington were lowered when the reckoning, at the end of a day of much good and much bad golf, credited Gotham with 50 1/2 points, the Hub with 33 1/2, and the Capital with a shamefaced 6. The story of the points is the official story, but many were the side matches with prolonged conflict till even daylight saving could not endow the greens with visibility longer.

Grantland Rice of the New York team shot an 80, which stood as the lowest figure of the day. Even John G. Anderson, twice national amateur finalist, could not better an 85, nor could Boston's top man, L. B. Patton, more than equal this total. Medal scores of the other Boston team men were: E. E. Lowery 87, A. M. Hoxie 92, F. Thayer 92, J. Legerio 95, F. P. Collier 97, Mosely-Taylor 100, J. M. Barry 106, A. Linde Fowler 107, F. Dunn 108. Thayer whitewashed Robert Harlow of New York, 6 points to nothing in their individual match, to the satisfaction of the Boston aggregation, who thought it best to show the former Boston scribe that the Bay State was still "there."

That the visitors did not find the Long Island circuit, which served for the national in 1920, a menial matter was a drive, a pitch and a putt, and it was to be wondered at if ever wind could make golf impossible the baby cyclone at Roslyn yesterday was just that wind. The most delightful acrobatic stunts were done by the playful pellets as they romped from tee to trap, and from fairway to out-of-bounds, throughout the day, while the scribes took note of the successive rounds of jollity—golf and otherwise on the spot. New everyone knows there is only one fourteenth hole!

The two representatives of The Christian Science Monitor, J. R. Stuart and W. O. Nicoll, played a special match in the lightweight class, and although they won, preferred to save their cards for framing rather than hand them in for edification of the general public. A. L. Owens of New York took the heavyweight honors with a heavy 110, showing his love of fitness and proportion in all things.

All members of the two visiting teams voted thanks to the Gotham entertainers—the New York Newspaper Golf Club—for the successive rounds of jollity—golf and otherwise—which filled the day. From the breakfast at the Press Club to the return trip in busses at night, all possible was done to make the visitors at home and smiling, and the program certainly worked. To be ushered through the city by a mounted policeman, holding up rear rollers, was while the devotees of the ancient and honorable game swept on their way, was somewhat of a Roman triumph, and could not be done in Boston; the police are too busy.

The verdict on newspapermen's inter-city matches is "encore," and Washington will meet the rival towns in the neighborhood of the White House next spring. The summary:

NEW YORK		BOSTON	
Anderson	80	Patton	85
Rice	87	Lowery	87
Poinsett	92	Hoxie	92
Harlow	95	Thayer	92
Gould	97	Fowler	100
Walsh	106	Legerio	95
Keatley	106	Barry	106
Flynn	106	Taylor	107
Bones	108	Dunn	108
Seane	108	Collier	100
Total	50 1/2	Total	33 1/2
WASHINGTON		SPECIAL MATCHES	
McCallum	84	Small	24
Green	85	Haskin	30
Noyes	9	Choate	9
Morse	0	Edwards	0
Total	198	Total	6
Low Gross—Grantland Rice, 80.			

WASHINGTON'S CREW
WINS OVER BADGERS

MADISON, Wis., June 12 (Special).—Superior endurance and flawless form spelled victory for the University of Wisconsin crew in its race with the University of Wisconsin over a three-mile course on Lake Mendota this afternoon, and the westerners, after rowing at even terms with the Badgers from the start, swept ahead at the halfway mark and finished seven lengths ahead of the wavering Badger crew. The time for Washington was 16m. 34s. and for Wisconsin 17m. 1-3/4s. A light wind ruffled the water and slowed the time.

Accustomed to a one and a quarter mile course the Badgers were unable to cope with the endurance of the westerners, but though outdistanced they fought on to a game finish. The showing of the Washington crew here today is indicative that it will be a strong contestant in the Intercollegiate Rowing Association regatta at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., according to the coaches. The defeat wipes out any possibility of the Wisconsin oarsmen going east, for their going rested largely upon their success today.

EASTERN LEAGUE
Bridgeport 7, Pittsburg 5.
Pittsburg 3, Albany 2.
New Haven 2, Springfield 1 (11 ins.).
Hartford 6, Waterbury 1.

To Consider Changes
in National Rules

Track Regulations Will Probably Be Adopted by All

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 13.—Changes in the rules for the conduct of the national track and field meet next year, which will probably be adopted by all the leading university, college and academy organizations in the United States, are to be considered at a meeting of the Rules Committee of the National Collegiate A. A. here Thursday, it is announced.

Some of the changes to be made were brought out by the action of University of Illinois in refusing to send a team, and later reversing its decision. Whether an earlier date would be desirable for the meet is one of the questions to be decided.

Another point is the matter of scoring. Whether prizes should be given for team scores or only for individual winners is to be discussed. The question of limitation of teams is again to be voted on.

The Rules Committee is composed of the following: John L. Griffith, University of Illinois, chairman; H. F. Schulte, University of Nebraska; W. F. Garcelon, Harvard University; Harry L. Hillman, Dartmouth College; Keene Fitzpatrick, Princeton University; Thomas E. Jones, University of Wisconsin; Adolph Scholz, Tulane University; B. G. Owen, University of Oklahoma; H. W. Hughes, Colorado State Agricultural College; C. S. Edmondson, Washington University.

A few years ago every college and high school Conference compiled its own rules for the conduct of track and field sports. Now, however, the N. C. A. A. rules are almost universally used by the schools and colleges.

Track coaches voted at the time of the "Big Ten" meet in Iowa City recently to adopt the N. C. A. A. rules.

OVER TWO HUNDRED
FOR BRITISH OPEN

LONDON, June 12 (By The Associated Press).—Entries for the British open golf championship at Sandwich, June 19 to 24, in which Jack Hutchison will defend his title, aggregate 225. Thirty-one amateurs are entitled to play. Five Americans, two Australians, several Frenchmen, and a few Spaniards are entered.

On June 19 and 20 the contestants will play 36 holes over the Princess and Royal St. George courses, and the leading 100 contestants will qualify for 72 holes at medal play on June 22 and 23.

Some of the pairings for the first round are Hutchison and S. H. Rush, Woodbridge; J. M. Barnes and Tom King Jr., Royal West Norfolk; C. E. van Vliet, Garden City; and F. S. Furnie, Tyneside; W. C. Hagen and Fred Warburton, and C. Mayo and W. B. Smith, Hadleywood.

A notable absentee from the tournament will be E. W. E. Holderness, the British amateur champion.

STAR ATHLETES ARE
LOST TO PENN STATE

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., June 12.—Many star athletes were lost by Pennsylvania State College today by graduation, heroes of the diamond, gridiron and track being included in the list. Members of the different team graduating are:

Baseball—Capt. W. M. Uffery, C. E. Sparks, J. K. Lightner, N. V. Ludwick, C. L. Mellinger and L. A. Dawidowski.
Track—Capt. H. E. Barron, Olympic hurdler, M. L. Shields, intercollegiate one-mile champion; F. D. Snyder, D. B. Taylor, R. S. Grubb, E. M. Sayers, Paul Grimmer, and C. J. Cooper.
Football—J. R. Lightner, S. C. McCollum, D. F. Snyder, D. B. Taylor, R. S. Grubb, J. F. Styler, Orison and C. J. Cooper.

Baseball—F. K. Lightner, E. C. McCollum, G. A. Snell, R. B. Baer, A. H. Knabb, Edmund Smolinsky, and T. H. Riltner.

Soccer—E. S. Grubb, Eugene Resner, P. L. Keller, J. R. Traphorn and C. H. Hosterman.

Lacrosse—J. G. Brown, E. S. Yocum and P. H. Trout.

Wrestling—F. L. Watson, Wilson, J. I. Weinschenk and W. S. Wetzel.

Boxing—L. D. Chapin and D. B. Taylor.

Tennis—S. W. Guthrie, Boyce Shaw and E. V. K. Leale.

FRENCH TEAM MEETS
DENMARK SATURDAY

PARIS, France, June 12.—The French Davis Cup team, Cochet, Borotra and Couiteau, will leave Wednesday for Copenhagen to meet the Danish players in the second round of the Davis Cup matches, which will be played next Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

The Danish team will be composed of Erik Tegner, Vagn Ingerslev, Petersen and Bach, the latter two newcomers in international tennis.

There has been some uncertainty as to whether a French team would go to Copenhagen for the Davis play, as it was believed Cochet would be unable to make the trip on account of his military service. He has, however, obtained a month's leave from military duty, and this will also permit him to participate in the Wimbledon tournament.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	33	20	.623
Indianapolis	33	20	.623
St. Paul	31	26	.588
Milwaukee	29	27	.518
Columbus	24	27	.471
Louisville	24	31	.438
Kansas City	22	34	.393
Toledo	15	37	.288

RESULTS MONDAY
Minneapolis 14, Columbus 8.
Toledo 15

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

LAST CONFERENCE
BASEBALL GAMEPurdue and Indiana Universities
Close Season Today—Re-
view of Other Teams

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE A. A. BASEBALL STANDINGS			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Illinois	2	2	.500
Michigan	2	2	.500
Wisconsin	2	2	.500
Purdue	2	2	.500
Ohio	2	2	.500
Northwestern	2	2	.500
Iowa	2	2	.500
Minnesota	2	2	.500
Chicago	2	2	.500
Indiana	2	2	.500

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 13.—With the final game today between Indiana University and Purdue University at Lafayette, Ind., the championship baseball campaign of the Intercollegiate Conference becomes history. Today's game has no bearing on the standing except that if Indiana wins it will consign University of Chicago to last place in the standing. A loss will not injure Purdue's hold on fourth place, while another victory will not advance it a step with University of Wisconsin entrenched in third place.

An analysis of the records shows that Coach Carl Lundgren's University of Illinois nine won the title with 3 victories and two losses by a combination of fine pitching and heavy hitting. C. L. Jackson '23 was the leading Illinois pitcher, winning three games, aiding in one other successful battle and losing two. E. H. Barnes '23 won two and aided in one, losing none, while E. H. Banker '23 presents a similar record. Banker, however, was used against the weaker teams. The performance of Barnes, therefore, counts heavier.

Six of the down-state batsmen closed the season with averages of better than .300. F. C. Dougherty '23, led with 14 hits in 32 times at bat, an average of .438. Others performed as follows: E. H. Hellestrom '23, second baseman, .353; Capt. H. H. McCurdy '23, first baseman, .317; O. H. Vogel '23, .317; D. C. Peden '23, center fielder, .316; and R. W. Reichle '23, right fielder, .303.

In 10 games Illinois scored 58 runs against opponents who scored 33. As against them, Coach Ray Fisher's University of Michigan nine, which made a strong bid for the title, in 13 games scored 35 runs against opponents who scored 26 runs. This shows a greater defensive ability for the Wolverines.

In the early stages of the race when it looked as though Michigan had a clear path to the title, M. A. Dixon '23, the star Wolverine pitcher, was performing in almost flawless fashion. He won the first three games he pitched, going the whole distance and allowing a total of 12 hits, seven bases on balls and scoring 21 runs. In his fourth game he was removed after four and a half innings, lost his next game and pitched parts of two other losing games. H. J. Livermore '23 won two games, pitched parts of two successful battles and parts of three losing ones.

Capt. F. G. Padgett '22, University of Wisconsin, had the season's most successful record of the season. He won five games, lost two and was removed from one that was lost. He allowed more than the average of hits, but very few bases on balls, and probably led all conference pitchers by a good margin on strikeouts. In 11 games the Badgers, coached by G. S. Lawman, scored 58 runs against opponents who scored 34 runs.

Some of the other leading pitchers were Capt. W. E. Cotter '23 of Ohio State University, who won four, lost one and participated in one losing contest; C. W. Palmer '23 of Northwestern University, who pitched a no-hit, no-run game of 11 innings and won two others, losing one and participating in two losses; and G. H. Frohwein '23 of University of Iowa, who won three and participated in two losses.

CALIFORNIA BOULDERS
MARK MORMON TRAIL

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif., June 5 (Special Correspondence).—A huge monument built of granite boulders is being erected by the Native Sons of the Golden West in the mountains here to mark the famous Mormon Trail which was built in 1851 by the Mormon settlers who had purchased the rancho San Bernardino from the Spanish owners. Timber was hauled down the trail from the mountains for a great fort for protection from Indian raids and also for homes. The trail has not been used for wagon roads for more than 50 years, but is still a foot trail. It was the only means of reaching the timbered regions of the mountains in the pioneer days and so was of great importance.

The monument will stand about 15 feet in height and include a tablet giving a brief history of the Trail. Its dedication will probably occur Sept. 9, California Admission Day.

BELVEA TO ROW AGAIN

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 13 (United Press).—Hilton A. Belyea, champion sculler of Canada, arrived here today aboard the Governor Dingley from Philadelphia, where he competed in the gold challenge sculling cup. He was given a hearty welcome and announced that he has reconsidered his decision to stop rowing. He said that he will compete as usual and defend the Canadian and New England championships.

CONGER ELECTED CAPTAIN

PRINCETON, N. J., June 12 (United Press).—The Princeton University cross-country team for next year, he is the longest distance runner of the Tiger track squad and during the winter broke the record for the mile on the Princeton board track.

INVESTMENTS BY BANKS

Sixty-five banks in New York City increased stock and bond holdings \$40,392,000 in the week to May 31, an average increase of more than \$600,000.



Capt. C. W. Palmer '23, Northwestern Varsity Nine

Woman Develops a
Championship TeamMeramec Baseball Nine Wins
Public School Title

ST. LOUIS, June 13 (By The Associated Press).—A championship baseball nine developed and coached by a woman won individual gold medals and a silver cup in the public school league here which just has closed its season. The coach, Miss Eliza Staroske, had general supervision of the Meramec school team in practice and in playing. The team manager and captain directed the club on the playing field after advice from their coach.

Miss Staroske says she has been interested in athletics from the standpoint of a teacher, who attempts to direct the physical development of a student as well as the mental. "Our winning the pennant was not all my work," she said. "The boys played good ball and were determined to show other teams they could win even if they did have a woman for a coach. I'm for them and they're for me, and by working together we won."

"Some boys can play certain places better than others. I've learned, but the best way to manage a boys' team is to depend upon the youngsters themselves and make them believe they have to come through and somehow or other they will if you encourage them."

"We first learned to hit the ball and hit it hard. Good batting, with good pitching was for us. Our field was pretty good as a whole, but the main thing about our team winning was due to the boys' eagerness, determination and willingness. If I did not know the proper play or just what to call it, they did."

DALY TO DEFEND HIS
DISTRICT GOLF TITLE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO, June 13.—Sixty-one contestants have entered the tournament for the championship of the Chicago District Golf Association. It is announced here by Joseph G. Davis, secretary of the association. It is to be held at the Oak Park Country Club, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. The 36-hole qualifying round is to be held Thursday.

Raymond J. Daly of Flossmoor Country Club will defend his title against an aggressive field of younger aspirants which include G. H. Hartman '23, captain of the golf team at University of Chicago, George Hackl Jr., of Midlothian Country Club; H. G. Skinner of Hinsdale; Ira L. Couch '25, of University of Chicago, and R. E. Rolfe of the Ridgemoor Country Club. In addition to Daly of the more experienced forces, there are E. H. Bankard of Midlothian, last year's runner-up, and D. H. Tweedie of Glen Oak Country Club.

CONNECTICUT WOMEN'S GOLF
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 13.—The Connecticut Women's Golf Championship annual tournament opened at the Brooklawn Country Club today to extend until the finals on Friday. Miss Georganna Bishop of Bridgeport, winner of the last two annual tournaments, headed a list of nearly 100 women golfers. The qualifying rounds were expected to be completed today.

PHILADELPHIA C. C. WINS

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—The Philadelphia Country Club polo team today defeated the Byrn Mawr Freebooters, 8 to 6, in the first match of the tournament for the Woodcroft Cup. Byrn Mawr was conceded four goals by handicap.

MASKED PARADES
NOT TO BE BARREDBirmingham City Commission
Kills Ordinance Aimed at Klan

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 9 (Special Correspondence).—The City Commission of Birmingham voted unanimously last night against an ordinance to bar masked parades in Birmingham. Framing of the ordinance was authorized several days ago by the City Commission on the recommendation of the Birmingham Bar Association, which at a recent meeting condemned the Ku Klux Klan and all masked parades and sent a committee before the commission to ask that such an ordinance be adopted.

In a room jammed with men, many of them members of the Ku Klux Klan, the City Commission composed of four men and one woman, voted against the ordinance which had been framed at their request. The action followed a turbulent session lasting three hours, in which the alleged merits and demerits of the Ku Klux Klan were debated heatedly. The gathering cheered every mention of the Ku Klux Klan.

F. J. Mashburn of Atlanta, acknowledged representative of the Klan, in his defense, Capt. Frank S. White attacked the Klan and defended the position taken by the Birmingham Bar Association. The commission voted down the ordinance on the ground that it has no right to discriminate against the Klan or any other organization without proof that the organization has been guilty of wrongdoing.

Captain White, in his remarks, accused the Klan of coming to the commission meeting chamber to intimidate the commissioners and force them to vote against the ordinance. In his reply Mr. Mashburn embodied the contentions which have been circulated in pamphlet form in defense of the Klan since its organization, several years ago.

STUDENTS SCAN
STARTING LISTMuch Contemplation as to Win-
ning Lane at Poughkeepsie

NEW YORK, June 13.—Since announcement was made last week of the positions the six competing crews will occupy in the annual Poughkeepsie regatta, June 26, college undergraduates, supposed to be preparing for examinations, have been intently scanning the starting list.

Each of the six eight-oared crews in the three-mile varsity race will occupy a lane, numbered outward from the west bank, but due to the capriciousness of the elements, there are no means of determining what will be the smoothest speedway. The course that was best last year may be the worst this year.

Until 1913 course No. 2 was the much-desired runway, having been the path for a majority of the preceding winners. Columbia lost on it that year and it hasn't been a winning lane but once since. Columbia drew it again this year. Courses Nos. 1 and 5, which Syracuse and Navy, respectively, drew last week, have been the fortunate lanes since.

In 1913 Syracuse in No. 1 was first. Cornell in No. 6 was second and Washington in No. 3 was third, a finish obviously not ascribed to fortunate drawing of a course. Columbia, in 1914, was first in No. 5 lane; Pennsylvania in No. 1, second; Cornell in

No. 4, was third and Syracuse in No. 3 was fourth. Washington and Wisconsin also towed.

Washington is No. 3, Cornell No. 4 and Pennsylvania is No. 6 this year. In 1915, the year the head time-keeper's watch jumped a minute and the record had to be corrected, the winners occupied the same starting position as those of the preceding year; Cornell first, Stanford second, Columbia in No. 2 just avoided being last.

Syracuse won in 1916, although the crew swept course No. 3 and Cornell, churning the water in No. 2, was second. There were no races in 1917, 1918 and 1919.

On the still water of Lake Cayuga in 1920, Syracuse drew No. 1 and was victorious. Cornell in No. 4 was second and Columbia in No. 2 was third. Last year at Poughkeepsie, Navy in No. 2 was first and California in No. 5 was second, Cornell finishing third in No. 1.

PURDUE NINE EASILY
WINS FROM INDIANA

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 12 (Special).—The Purdue University baseball team defeated the Indiana University nine here today in a Western Conference baseball game, by the one-sided score of 17 to 4. The game was the second of a three-game series and was the second straight victory for the Old Gold and Black team.

The Purdue team tied the score 4 to 4 in the last half of the second inning, setting the bases with a single and a double. Three more runs were scored by Coach Ward L. Lambert's team in the fifth inning, and three more in the seventh. In the eighth inning W. O. Gilbert '22, pitching for Indiana, was taken out after three runs had been scored, and Dawes started pitching. Dawes proved but slightly more effective than his predecessor, Purdue scoring four runs off his delivery, making it a total of 17 for the game.

A home-run by E. B. Wagner '22, and a triple by W. H. Fawcett '22, both of Purdue, were the hitting features of the game. Dorsey Knight '24, playing at shortstop for Indiana, made two brilliant plays on hard hit ground balls, and W. Everaman '23, in center field for Purdue, prevented Indiana from scoring in the fifth inning when with three men on base, he caught a high fly and then made a perfect throw to the home plate retiring the side.

P. D. Wallace '22, pitched effective ball with the exception of the second inning and received good support the most of the game. Gilbert allowed 13 hits and five bases on balls while Dawes gave two bases on balls and allowed three hits. The two teams play their final game of the season here today at the Poughkeepsie regatta being a feature of the game week program of Purdue University. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Purdue 0 4 0 0 3 0 3 1 17 16 8
Indiana 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 9 2
Batteries: Wallace and Walther; Gilbert, Dawes and Clay.

Landis Approves
Japanese Tour PlanBut Baseball Commissioner Says
Series Players Are Barred

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 13.—"Finest kind of missionary work," declared Commissioner K. M. Landis here today when asked for his opinion regarding the proposed tour of Japan by a team composed of major league baseball players, to be made up following the completion of the trip to the Philippines by Herbert Hunter of St. Louis. Mr. Landis has received the approval of B. B. Johnson, president of the American League.

"When Mr. Hunter asked me about it several months ago," said Commissioner Landis here today in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "I told him it would receive my hearty approval, providing proper regulations were observed."

"These regulations would exclude world's series players from the team. The fact the players would receive no remuneration other than their regular salaries would not admit world series players under the present rule."

"Understand, I did not make the rule. I found it when I came into the position of commissioner. It can be changed and I understand a number of the club owners have been talking about changing it. But as long as it stands the Japanese during their tour would have to be made up of players who did not enter the world's series."

To show how the rule would eliminate world's series participants, the commissioner read it as follows: "Both teams that contest in the world's series are required to disband immediately after its close, and the members thereof are forbidden to participate as individuals or as a team in exhibition games during the year in which the world's championship was decided."

This is the rule that caused trouble for G. H. Ruth, home-run king of the New York American League Club, and two of his team mates, when they were barred from participating in the tour to the Orient for about four months, during which time they will play some 20 games. The invitation comes from Waseda and Kio universities, which have been hosts to a number of college teams from the United States in recent years. Mr. Hunter, who has won prominence in the island Empire as a coach of university teams, is to be in charge of the trip. Fourteen players, two umpires, and a newspaper man are to be included in the party.

PENN STATE TRACK VICTOR
STATE COLLEGE, Pa., June 12.—Pennsylvania State College easily defeated the University of Pittsburgh today in the annual commencement track and field meet, the score being 14 to 1. The contest prevented any unusual performances.

W. T. TILDEN 2D TO
MEET VAIL TODAYFormer and Richards Expected to
Meet in Finals

HARTFORD, Conn., June 13.—Matches featuring today's play in the New England tennis championship tournament included William T. Tilden 2d, world champion vs. Raymond Vail of Enfield, Conn., and the winner of this match against the winner of the Samuel Snider-Nell Chapin of Springfield, Mass., match. Late today Tilden and his youthful protégé, A. L. Weiner, will meet H. L. Davenport, Springfield, Mass., and C. M. Bennett, in the first of the doubles matches. Play in the first round singles finished yesterday, with the exception of two matches.

Tilden and Vincent Richards are now expected to meet in the finals. Richards starts play tomorrow in the singles, being scheduled for two matches.

First round matches were played yesterday and the match which attracted the most attention was between W. T. Tilden 2d and R. H. Cole of this city. Tilden won, 6-2, 6-4. Vincent Richards of Yonkers, N. Y., did not play, winning by default from E. W. Goddell of Hartford. Phil Bettens, the San Francisco star, defeated H. C. Tremaine of New York, 6-3, 2-6, 6-4. Other matches included:

H. L. Davenport, Springfield, defeated A. L. Weiner, Philadelphia, 6-1, 6-4. Nell Chapin, Springfield, defeated A. G. Norwood, Hartford, 6-3, 6-4. Phil Roberts, Hartford, defeated Paul Gibbons, Philadelphia, 6-3, 7-5. J. W. Hartmark, Hartford, defeated E. Brown, Springfield, 6-3, 6-4. Raymond Snow, Springfield, defeated J. S. Garvan, Hartford, 6-1, 6-3. George Spader, Stamford, defeated T. E. Canfield, Hartford, 6-1, 6-4. E. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, defeated E. L. Dewing, Hartford, 6-1, 7-5. E. W. Dawson, New York, defeated W. T. Hooper, Hartford, 6-3, 6-1.

SOUTH DAKOTA FINDS
TEACHERS ABUNDANT

SIoux FALLS, S. D., June 5 (Special Correspondence).—During the financial depression there was a shortage of teachers in South Dakota, but this year there is an over-supply. Applications received by the Mitchell Board of Education this year have averaged 31 for each of the 35 positions to be filled for the school year opening in September. It is estimated that the 550 applications are little more than two-thirds of what will be received, according to Prof. J. C. Lindsey, superintendent.

PICKUPS

Everett Yaryan, Chicago American second string catcher, has been released to Kansas City of the American Association. He originally came from the Wichita Club of the Western League.

The lead changed hands three times in yesterday's game at Chicago, but the Red Sox won by a 3-2 score. The first inning was a tie, but the Pirates evened up in the second 9 to 1, and yesterday Mitchell's men came through 11 to 2. The final will be played this afternoon, with Fillington Miller and Cooper or Adams as the likely opposition pitchers.

George J. Burns, long an outfielder with the New York Giants, received a testimonial of appreciation from the New York Club and the baseball writers chapter of that city Saturday, when he stepped to the bat at the Polo Grounds for the first time in a visitor's uniform. Commissioner K. M. Landis presided at the occasion. Burns went to Cincinnati last winter in exchange for Henry Groh, third baseman.

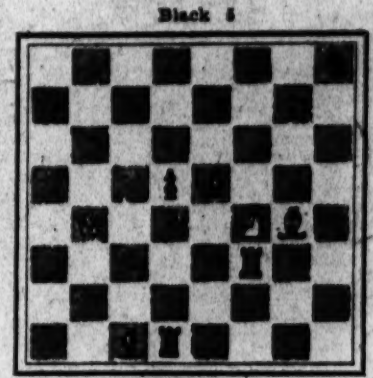
Kenneth Williams and Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis fellow townsmen, and Edmund Miller of the Athletics have gained on George H. Ruth for home run honors. While Ruth was striking out three times yesterday, his nearest rivals added a homer apiece, bringing Williams total up to 3, Hornsby's 14, and Miller's 13. It was Williams' first circuit drive since his initial spurt several weeks ago, and he made it with Ruth looking on from left field.

The St. Louis Cardinals have tied their own major league record of 10 consecutive hits in a single inning. Coming from behind in the sixth, Branch Rickey's play-batted around seven runs without the interposition of an out, error or base on balls. Fournier beginning and ending the rally with a single. The other record dated Sept. 17, 1926, against Boston. Then, in the fourth inning, McHenry singled as a start-off and later was struck out when he attempted to stretch his second hit of the inning, a two-baser, into a triple. In the next session, the record book shows, the Cardinals started in where they left off, with two more hits, actually bringing their consecutive hitting streak that day up to 12.

PLAN BIG ATHLETIC FIELD
OAKLAND, Cal., June 12 (Special).—One of the largest public school athletic fields in this country will be ready for the pupils in the Oakland city schools at the opening of the fall term. The field covers 12 acres, and plans are now being drawn for the improvements necessary under the direction of Mayor Charles D. Yost and the city recreation department. This year nearly 10,000 children from the public schools competed in the various athletic events on the three other smaller fields, which were found entirely inadequate to accommodate the children and their parents alone, without consideration for other children wishing to attend. This year the city has established a field which will provide accommodations for all forms of field and track athletics, as well as three baseball diamonds, which will furnish room for 15,000 to 20,000 spectators in the stands, and as many more around the edges of the field.

J. C. PENNY COMPANY SLES
The J. C. Penny Company reports sales for May of \$4,066,587, an increase of \$280,260 over the similar month of last year. Sales for the five months ended May 31 totaled \$18,725,972, a decrease of \$1,933,444.

CHESS

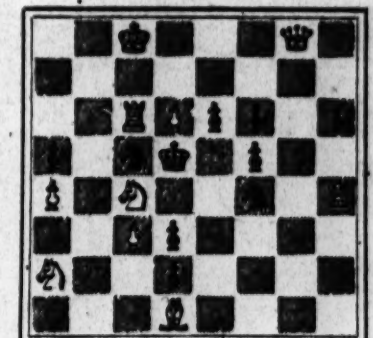
PROBLEM NO. 878
By G. C. Alvey

White to move

Mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 874
By A. F. Mackenzie

Composed in 1884



White to move

Mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 371. Q-B3 B-B6

No. 372. 1. P-K7 B-B6

2. R-K5 K-B4

3. Kt-Q7ch K-B4

1. Kt-Q7ch BxKt

2. Q-KB4ch etc.

Prob. Comp. B-K

N. Maximow

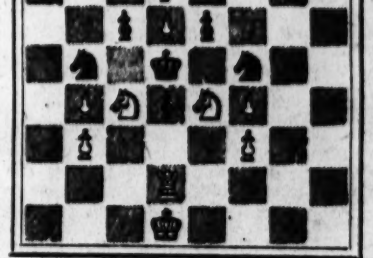
PROBLEM COMPOSITION

A problem in the shape of a shield, composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor, to match a similar one in the shape of a spear, published recently.

By T. E. Burkinshaw

Hillsboro, Sheffield, England

Black to move



White to move

Mate in two

NOTES

Dr. Emanuel Lasker has published a pamphlet (in German) on his match with Capablanca, whom he states won it fairly, although the climate of Cuba was responsible for his illness, which caused his early resignation. The inference is drawn that Lasker does not by any means consider Capablanca infallible on the chess board, but more of the "safety first" type rather than of the artistic.

The standing of the clubs in the Woodhouse Cup Competition, England, now finished, is as follows:

	W.	L.	D.
Leeds	6	1	1
Bradford	2	3	3
Sheffield	1	4	1

C. R. Gurnhill of Sheffield won the Kitchen correspondence tournament with 5 out of 8 points.

W. Gibson (last year's winner) captured the major tournament in the thirty-fifth annual congress of the Scottish Association held at Perth and the ladies' tourney resulted in a triple tie, which is being played off between Miss Gilchrist, Miss Sanders and Mrs. Brockett.

In a match between the two leagues held at the Edinburgh Chess Club, Fife defeated Edinburgh 5½ to 4½. Score:

FIFE CHESS LEAGUE		EDINBURGH CHESS LEAGUE	
1. C. Hynd	½	G. Page	½
2. W. Mitchell	½	A. A. Foster	½
3. A. Wilson	½	J. G. Thompson	½
4. W. Stewart	½	W. W. Smith	½
5. G. Isatt	½	H. Blake	½
6. D. Cook	½	H. C. Martindale	½
7. J. Adamson	½	Major Ewing	½
8. G. Guthrie	½	W. L. Thompson	½
9. A. Nisbet	½	W. G. Coast	½
10. A. Lowe	½	Miss Sanders	½
11. J. Cowan	½	G. A. McLeod	½
12. J. Forster	½	D. S. Graham	½
13. J. Milne	½	A. Smith	½
14. T. Williamson	½	J. R. Todd	½
15. J. Naysmith	½	Miss Adams	½

Paris reports a recent exhibition by Capablanca in which the champion won 38 and drew 2 out of 40 games.

The Manhattan Chess Club of New York is considering a match by radio with New Orleans. A recent rapid transit tourney was won by J. Rosenblatt with L. Rosen second, and M. Shapiro third.

The Pittsburgh Post has added a weekly chess column edited by Howard J. Doidge, Western Penn. Champion, and the New York Evening Post has transferred its column from Saturday to Wednesday.

The following game was contested at the Boston Mass., championship tournament.

S. D. Putzman	White	K. O. Mott-Smith	Black
1. P-K4		R-K4	
2. B-B4		B-B4	
3. B-B3		B-Q3	

4. P-Q3	Kt-Q3
5. K-KK15	Kt-QR4
6. P-QK15	RxPch
7. Kx3	Kt-R3
8. Kt-Q3	P-Q3
9. KxK1	Qx3
10. PxP	Q-K15 ch
11. P-Q4	Q-K15
12. R-K	Castles
13. RxP	R-B4
14. R-K3	QR-K
15. Kt-K1	Kt-Q3
16. Q-K15	R-Q4
17. R-KB2	Kt-K15
18. R-Q3	Q-KK15
19. RxP	Q-K15 ch
20. Kt-R3	QxP ch
21. K-B	Q-R8 ch
22. K-R2	QR-K ch
23. K-Q3	QxK ch
24. K-B2	R-K7 ch
25. R-Q3	RxR ch
26. Kt-R3	QxR
27. Q-R4	P-KK15
28. Q-K3	Q-K3
29. QxRP	Kt-B7 ch
30. R-B4	Q-K15
31. Q-K15 ch	K-K15
32. QxRP	QxRP ch
33. Resigns.	

*R-K. Instead of the text move.

100	100
99	99
98	98
97	97
96	96
95	95
94	94
93	93
92	92
91	91
90	90
89	89
88	88
87	87
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12	12
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5	5
4	4
3	3
2	2
1	1

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

LONG EXPECTED
REACTION COMES
QUITE SUDDENLYAll Groups of Stocks Included
in Decline—Losses Range
Up to 11 Points

After a rise covering a period of 10 months, in which time there has occurred no single reaction of as much as three points, the New York stock market experienced the long-awaited setback yesterday, with a general pouring of stocks held at rapidly declining prices. There was no special news on which to lay the blame for the decline, though the inability of the international conference of bankers to come to a unanimous agreement as to a loan to Germany, furnished an excuse. The reaction was really long overdue and the cheapest of call money, which was lending at 2 1/2 per cent, could not stem a tide caused by a weak technical market condition.

The surprising thing is that the reaction did not come earlier. At the high reached May 29 the industrial average was up more than 32 points from the low made Aug. 24, 1921. Such a continuous rise without a parallel. It appears, however, that the bull market is now going to run true to form the rest of the way, with sharp reactions interrupting the final advance to a climax.

Some Big Losses
Individual stocks are off as much as 11 points from their high for the year. All departments of the list are equally represented. Even the mining shares, which can hardly be said to have participated in any extent in the bull market, are off 4 or 5 points, and one of the leaders in this group, American Smelting, shows a decline of 10 points from its peak.

The railroads, however, have escaped, despite the fact that they have been by no means so active. It is in the two issues which attracted the largest following that the largest losses appear—New Haven and Rock Island. Among the industrials the merger stocks show the largest declines—Midvale, Lackawanna and Republic. Equipment stocks are likewise heavy, after coming through the bear market of 1920-21 with flying colors. The motors have not declined so sharply, though Studebaker is off nearly 9 points. With the oils it is a different story, all the favorites showing severe declines, with Pacific Oil a leading feature on the decline as it has been for some months of the upswing.

Extent of Decline
The following table contains a list of active stocks, showing their 1922 high records and the net decline up to the closing prices of yesterday:

RAILS	
Baltimore & Ohio	Mon. Off from Close 7 1/2
C. & P.	29 1/2
New York Central	88 1/2
New Haven	128 1/2
Southern Pacific	28 1/2
Union Pacific	134 1/2

OILS	
Cosden	46 1/2
Houston	74 1/2
Mexican Petroleum	7 1/2
Pacific	63 1/2
Royal Dutch	69 1/2
Standard Oil	81 1/2
Texas Co.	45 1/2

STEELS	
Bethlehem B.	75 1/2
Crescent	68 1/2
Lackawanna	70 1/2
Midvale	68 1/2
Republic	63 1/2
United States	97 1/2

EQUIPMENTS	
Am Car & Foundry	163 1/2
American Locomotive	118 1/2
Baldwin	109 1/2
Fullman	118 1/2

MOTORS	
Chandler	73 1/2
General Motors	124 1/2
Mack Trucks	124 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	124 1/2
Studebaker	116 1/2
White	48 1/2

MINING	
Anacosta	51 1/2
American Smelting	67 1/2
Chile	10 1/2
Shino	28 1/2
Kennecott	28 1/2
Inspiration	29 1/2
Utah	63 1/2

PUBLIC UTILITIES	
Abington & Rockland Capital	125 1/2
Boston Edison Capital	88 1/2
do com.	117 1/2
Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Co. (par \$25)	87 1/2
do com.	69 1/2
Capitol Electric Co. (par \$10)	67 1/2
do com.	15 1/2
Central Mississippi Val. Elec. Corp. (par \$10)	70 1/2
do com.	70 1/2
Columbus Elec. Co. (par \$10)	81 1/2
do com.	81 1/2
Conn. Light & Power Co. (par \$10)	85 1/2
do com.	85 1/2
Eastern Texas Elec. Co. (par \$10)	85 1/2
do com.	85 1/2
Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of Brookline capital	178 1/2
El Paso Elec. Co. (par \$10)	121 1/2
do com.	121 1/2
Full River Gas Works capital	200 1/2
Galveston-Houston El. Co. (par \$10)	30 1/2
Haverhill Gas Light Co. (par \$10)	80 1/2
Houghton El. Co. (par \$10)	17 1/2
do com.	10 1/2
Jacksonville Tractor Co. (par \$10)	81 1/2
Lowell El. Light Co. capital	179 1/2
do com.	81 1/2
Massachusetts Traction Co. (par \$10)	22 1/2
Northern Texas El. Co. (par \$10)	85 1/2
do com.	85 1/2
Nova Scotia Power Co. (par \$10)	36 1/2
Public Service Investment Co. (par \$10)	83 1/2
do com.	83 1/2
Puget Sound Power & Light Co. (par \$10)	103 1/2
do com.	81 1/2
Railway & Light Securities Co. (par \$10)	42 1/2
do com.	86 1/2
Savannah El. & Power Co. (par \$10)	70 1/2
do com.	70 1/2
Sierra Pacific Elec. Co. (par \$10)	74 1/2
do com.	74 1/2
Tampa Elec. Co. capital	134 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

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SOUTHERN ROAD
IN FOUR MONTHS
EARN \$5,208,974Output of Non-Union
Norfolk & Western Benefited by
Coal Mines

Norfolk & Western is showing a remarkable transformation in earnings this year, in comparison with 1921. In the first four months of 1922, the road earned a surplus after fixed charges of \$5,208,974, in contrast with a surplus after charges of \$217,309 in the corresponding period of 1921.

The dividend on the \$22,922,300 preferred stock calls for \$918,692 per annum. Deducting four months' proportion of the dividend—\$306,564—there would be a surplus of \$5,208,974 available for the common, or slightly more than \$4 a share on the \$121,519,700 stock outstanding. If the rate of earnings were maintained for the balance of the year the indicated earnings for the common stock would be about \$12.

Differently expressed, Norfolk & Western in the first four months earned the entire year's preferred dividend with a balance of \$4,289,232 for the common. This would be equivalent to \$3.53 a share, or more than half the entire year's 7 per cent dividend requirement on the common stock.

Comparison With 1921

Results may be summarized as follows:

	Four mos. end Apr. 30, 1922	1921
Operating revenues	\$17,877,290	\$15,855,835
Operating expenses	15,877,290	15,855,835
Net after taxes	2,000,000	94,997
Net operating income	6,768,853	1,791,802
Other income	215,335	215,335
Total income	6,984,188	2,007,137
Int. on funded debt	1,770,815	1,788,167
Surplus after chgs.	5,208,974	217,309
Four mos. pfd. div. req.	306,564	306,564
Balance for common	4,902,410	180,745
Per cent on common	4.03	0.15

Work on the new plant will be commenced immediately, and it is proposed to serve the entire states of Alabama and Mississippi, southwest Georgia, northern Florida and portions of other states in the southeastern trade territory of the plant.

Large quantities of flour, in jute sacks, will be brought to Mobile from the western coast, shipment being made at 10-day intervals. Here it will be mixed and resacked for distribution to the trade. The carrying will be by steamers and the return cargoes will consist of Alabama products, including cast-iron pipe, pig iron and coal from the Birmingham district. A large three-story building has been leased and will be remodeled for the purposes of the flour company.

Mobile—the Ideal Port
C. B. Stout, vice-president of the flour company, announced that a decision to establish this plant was not reached until a test shipment had been secretly made. Several Gulf ports were tested before Mobile was decided upon as the ideal location. Mr. Stout said it was his opinion that other Pacific coast millers will follow the example of his company, for the reason that 10 cents a sack can be saved through the use of the water route from the Pacific coast, compared with rail shipments from the middle west. On this basis he estimated the annual saving at \$10,000,000 in this territory.

Shipments will commence immediately, the first being due here June 13. This will be followed by one on June 27 and another early in July. Following these three shipments the regular 10-day service will be inaugurated.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
PLANT QUITE BUSY

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 13.—From semi-official sources it has been learned that from 13,000 to 14,000 persons are now on the payroll of the General Electric Company. From 15,000 to 16,000 is considered normal. During the year from 22,000 to 23,000 were employed. It is not expected this figure will be reached, but plant officials are hopeful that before the fall is over the plant will be running on normal basis.

Virtually all employees are now on full time. Manufacturing on an extensive scale of radio apparatus is helping to keep business busy.

Some routine orders for electrical work and a recent large order for electrical parts are helping to bring the plant back to normal. Half of a recent \$1,000,000 order received by General Electric Company from the Southern California Edison Company for equipment for a large distribution system of that company is being cared for at the Schenectady plant.

Two large buildings will be erected for the storage of naval paraphernalia for the Government, on which work has been suspended at government request.

ISLAND CREEK
COAL DOING WELL

Production of the Island Creek Coal Company so far this month is running at about the same rate as in May, and promises, for the full month, an output of around 375,000 tons. The company is understood to have sold all of its June production and two-thirds of its July and August coal.

In the first three months of this year Island Creek earned an amount equal to \$5.77 a share on the 118,802 shares of common stock. It is understood that the combined earnings of April and May were in excess of this figure and should show for the full second quarter upward of \$10 a share.

ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY
The Equitable Trust Company of New York, Blair & Co., Inc., and Cammatt & Company are offering \$18,000,000 of Atlantic Refining Company 15-year 8 per cent gold debentures, non-callable, at a price of 100 and interest. The proceeds of this issue will be applied to the redemption of the 4 1/2 per cent gold debentures of the company, callable at 100, Sept. 1, 1922, at 105, and accrued interest. The bonds are dated July 1, 1922, and are due July 1, 1937.

MAXWELL MOTOR
HAS A BUILDING
PLAN FOR EAST

The Maxwell Motor Company contemplates large construction expenditures in the east. Plans are well along but the management is not yet ready to divulge them. To carry the plan through will require much money. The fact that Maxwell interests failed to secure the Willys plant, although it was the only bidder for the Durant interests, when the latter secured the plant for \$5,535,000, does not mean that Maxwell's eastern plans will be abandoned. They will be carried through without delay, it is said.

The concern was never in a better cash position to carry through an extensive construction program. It has on hand nearly \$9,000,000 cash and its equivalent. Earnings, after charges, for the second quarter will be nearly \$1,800,000. Maxwell has been producing cars at an average daily rate of more than 300. New orders have been averaging more than 600 cars a day.

The working capital of Maxwell is now in excess of \$18,000,000, a substantial percentage of which is cash.

WESTERN FLOUR
CONCERN TO OPEN
PLANT ON GULF

Estimated Saving of \$10,000,000 Is Possible Through Use of Water Route

MOBILE, Ala., June 10 (Special Correspondence).—It is estimated that approximately \$10,000,000 will be saved annually to flour consumers in the south through the establishment of a reaping and mixing flour plant at this place by the Dixie-Portland Flour Company of Memphis, Tenn., and Portland, Ore., announcement of which has just been made.

To Serve Big Area
Work on the new plant will be commenced immediately, and it is proposed to serve the entire states of Alabama and Mississippi, southwest Georgia, northern Florida and portions of other states in the southeastern trade territory of the plant.

Large quantities of flour, in jute sacks, will be brought to Mobile from the western coast, shipment being made at 10-day intervals. Here it will be mixed and resacked for distribution to the trade. The carrying will be by steamers and the return cargoes will consist of Alabama products, including cast-iron pipe, pig iron and coal from the Birmingham district. A large three-story building has been leased and will be remodeled for the purposes of the flour company.

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GRAIN MARKET
PRICES RALLY

CHICAGO, June 13.—Assertions that wheat prices were being reduced below the cost of production tended to rally the wheat market today from an initial decline due to heavy margin calls. The opening which ranged from 1/2 decline to 1/4 advance with July 1.09 1/2 to 1.10 and September 1.09 1/2 to 1.10, was followed by a moderate general setback and then by an upturn to slightly above yesterday's finish.

After opening 1/4 cent to a like advance, July 60 1/2 to 60 1/2, corn scored a little gain all around.

Oats started 1/4 cent lower to 1/4 cent advance, July 35 1/2 to 35 1/2 and later hardened a trifle on all deliveries. Lower quotations on hogs weakened provisions.

Wheat closed steady 1/4 cent to 1/2 cent higher, with July 1.10 1/2 to 1.10 1/2 and September 1.10 1/2 to 1.10 1/

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

REHABILITATION
OF INTERBOROUGH
RAPID TRANSIT

Reduction of Manhattan Rental
Will Mean Big Saving to
Stockholders

The increase in the earning power of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, as evidenced by its recent reports, has been of a very substantial nature, though favorable comment on the change in the company's prospects has not as yet become widespread. The deficit of \$26,499 after charges reported by the Interborough for April would actually have been a surplus equivalent to a rate of 5.95 per cent per annum on Interborough stock, if the proposed reorganization plan had been effective.

The salient feature of the Interborough plan calls for a reduction in the rental of the Manhattan Railway, the Elevated, from 7 per cent per annum on \$60,000,000 stock to 3 per cent the first year after adoption of the plan, 4 per cent the second year and 5 per cent thereafter. Since the 100,000,000 stock of the Interborough is nearly twice as great in amount as the \$30,000,000 stock of the Manhattan, it follows that a reduction of 1 per cent in the payment to Manhattan stockholders is equivalent to nearly 2 per cent saved for Interborough stockholders. The reduction in the Manhattan rental may mean drastic representative banking institutions in foreign cities quote discount rates as follows:

Reduction in Fixed Charge
The amount of Interborough stock outstanding is so small in comparison with its fixed debt, that any reduction in such a fixed charge as the Manhattan rental or a reduction in operating expenses is reflected in a very large percentage increase in surplus for the stock. Upon the consummation of the reorganization plan, the Interborough will have approximately \$208,000,000 funded debt, nearly six times the amount of capital stock. The issuance of \$10,500,000 new 10-year 6 per cent notes will not add to fixed charges.

The plan provides for a payment of 10 per cent of the extended 8s due Sept. 1, and the extension of the remainder for 10 years at 7 per cent. This reduction in the interest rate results in a slight reduction in interest charges despite the addition to charges of interest on the \$10,500,000 8s, 1923. A still further reduction is possible through the provision in the plan by which the extended 7s may be converted into first and refunding 5s at 80 for three years, 85 for the next three years and 90 thereafter. With the return of the Interborough to a thoroughly solvent basis such a privilege might easily be very attractive.

Dividend Possibilities
Even without the reduction in the Manhattan rental the Interborough is making distinct progress toward dividend possibilities. The operating ratio of 57.13 per cent in April compares with 65.49 per cent in 1921. A further reduction in operating expenses to a 50 per cent ratio, with gross at the April rate, would mean a surplus of 10.8 per cent for the stock. For the six years 1915-17 the operating ratio of the Interborough varied between 38.51 per cent and 41.82 per cent.

Interborough Rapid Transit stock, voting trust certificates, has recently been listed "when issued" on the New York Stock Exchange. These certificates represent stock to be released by the foreclosure of the Interborough-Metropolitan 4 1/2s upon the participation of bondholders in the plan. Thus the "when issued" stock, selling around 30, carries no further liability under the reorganization plan.

COAL PRICES ARE
AGAIN ADVANCING

CHICAGO, June 12.—The Black Diamond says: Coal prices have advanced during the last four days' conference, but buyers do not know what to do. Those who needed coal and held off a fortnight ago regret it. In some cities many are willing to pay almost any price.

Business generally is dull. Most buyers are holding off where possible for reduction in freight rates July 1. Almost no coal has been sent overseas, but fairly good tonnages have been shipped to Canadian and South American ports, with some to West Indian and Mediterranean points. In West Virginia, demand for all coal continues unabated, and production in most fields is greater than ever. Ohio is dull, although domestic inquiries are increasing. Demand in Kentucky continues high, and prices have recovered. Western Kentucky operators refuse to limit prices to the Hoover maximum, because they are paying union wages and they claim their costs are greater than in the east.

The Chicago market has recovered considerably. More interest is displayed both by dealer and consumer than in three months. In the northwest, outside of the twin cities, where conditions are bad, consumers are becoming anxious, and shipments from docks have been heavy.

EQUIPMENT ORDERS
The Baltimore & Ohio road has ordered 1000 box car bodies from the Standard Steel Car Company. Other large inquiries in the market are under contemplation. Include 1000 automobile cars, 1000 box cars and 10 locomotives for the New York, Chicago & St. Louis; 2000 refrigerator cars for the St. Paul; 1500 automobile cars and 2000 gondola car bodies for the Wabash, and 750 cars for the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis.

LONDON STOCK
MARKET IS DULL
AND FEATURELESS

LONDON, June 13.—Business in securities on the stock exchange here was light today, and the markets were listless and uninteresting.

Trading was restricted because of the fortnightly settlement and absence of many brokers.

The oil group lacked steadiness and was lower generally. Royal Dutch was 39 1/2, Shell Transport 4 1/2, and Mexican Eagle 3 1/2.

Changes in the industrial department were narrow and mixed. Hudson Bay was 4 1/2. The gilt-edged list was irregular but weaker as a whole.

French loans were steadier in sympathy with Paris. Kafirs were steady but operations were confined to professionalists pending announcements of half-year dividends.

Some home rails were cheerful. Dollar descriptions were quiet and unchanged. Repurchasers helped Argentine rails.

MONEY MARKET
Current quotations follow:
Call loans..... 4 1/2%
Renewal rate..... 4 1/2%
Outside com'l paper..... 4 1/2%
Year money..... 4 1/2%
Customers' com'l paper..... 4 1/2%
Indiv. col. l'ns..... 4 1/2%

Leading Central Bank Rates
The 13 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities quote discount rates as follows:

	P.C.	B.C.	P.C.
Boston	4 1/2%	Berlin	7 1/2%
New York	4 1/2%	Bombay	7 1/2%
Philadelphia	4 1/2%	Brussels	7 1/2%
Cleveland	4 1/2%	Christiansia	5 1/2%
Richmond	4 1/2%	Copenhagen	5 1/2%
St. Louis	4 1/2%	Madrid	5 1/2%
Kansas City	4 1/2%	London	4 1/2%
Minneapolis	4 1/2%	Rome	5 1/2%
Dallas	4 1/2%	Stockholm	5 1/2%
San Francisco	4 1/2%	Switzerland	5 1/2%
Amsterdam	4 1/2%		

Clearing House Figures
Exchanges..... \$62,000,000
Year ago today..... \$41,985,650
Balances..... 19,000,000
Bal. year to date..... 3,007,000
P. R. bank credit..... 18,649,848

Acceptance Market
Spot, Boston delivery:
Prime Eligible Banks—
60@90 days..... 3 1/2%
Under 30 days..... 3 1/2%
Less Known Banks—
60@90 days..... 3 1/2%
Under 30 days..... 3 1/2%
Eligible Private Banks—
60@90 days..... 3 1/2%
Under 30 days..... 3 1/2%

Foreign Exchange Rates
Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency:

	Current	Previous	Parity
Sterling	4.47	4.49	4.8448
Demand	4.47	4.49	4.8448
Cables	4.47	4.49	4.8448
France	8.78	8.90	10.3
Guillemers	39.03	39.02	40.2
Mark	1.0018750	1.001125	1.2
Libre	4.98	5.0650	19.3
Swiss franc	19.07	19.06	19.3
Peetas	15.79	15.81	19.3
Belgian franc	8.28	8.28	19.3
Scout (Austria)	0.0062	0.0061	20.2
Sweden	25.95	26.00	26.8
Denmark	21.80	21.92	26.8
Norway	27.42	27.43	26.8
Greece	4.32	4.32	19.3
Argentina	1.2110	1.21	94.48
Russia	0.0780	0.0780	94.48
Poland	0.0250	0.0250	20.20
Hungary	1.0715	1.0715	20.20
Yugo-Slavia	8.57	8.57	20.20
Finland	2.18	2.15	19.30
Tschecho-Slovakia	1.9250	1.94	20.20
Rumania	0.6760	0.6725	19.30
Portugal	4.80	4.80	19.30
Turkey	65.00	65.00	14.40
Shanghai	80.80	80.25	108.32
Hong Kong	58.75	58.3750	78.20
Manila	10.75	10.75	108.32
Yokohama	48.00	47.75	48.24
Batavia	13.83	13.89	32.44
Uruguay	82.750	83.00	103.42
Chile	12.56	12.570	26.60
Colombia	39.00	39.00	

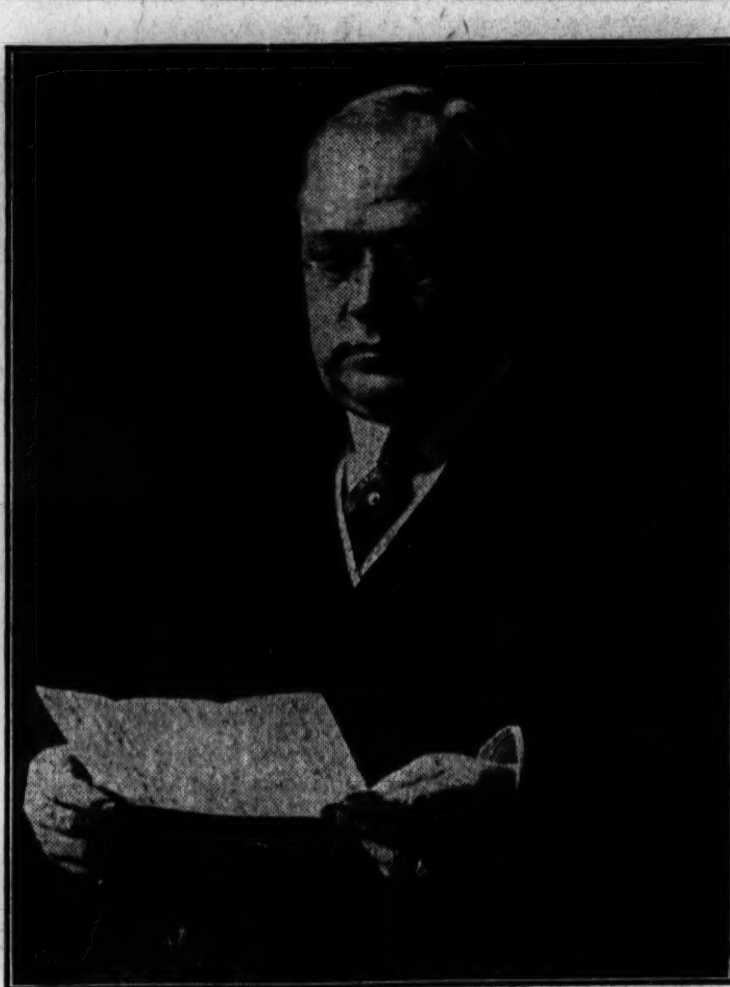
* 1913 average 34.44 cents per rupee.

BANK OF GERMANY REPORT
BERLIN, June 12.—The Bank of Germany weekly report is as follows (in marks):
This Week..... 1,022,400,000
Last Week..... 1,021,000,000
Gold..... 1,020,000,000
Treas. certifi..... 5,981,400,000
Bills..... 3,319,500,000
Treas. bills..... 144,041,500,000
Investments..... 10,500,000,000
Other assets..... 11,882,000,000
Circulation..... 154,914,000,000
State deposits..... 5,454,500,000
Ervy deposits..... 25,556,700,000
Other liab..... 3,012,300,000
Bank rate..... 5%
Loan bur not..... 9,540,100,000
Cott. Mid. Upd..... 26,100,000,000
100,000, last week 50,000,000.

COMMODITY PRICES
NEW YORK, June 13 (Special).—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commodities:

	1922	1921	1921
Wheat, No. 2 sp'g.	1.64	1.78 1/2	1.74
Wheat, No. 2 red.	1.28 1/2	1.67 1/2	1.67
Yellow	78 1/2	70 1/2	4.6
Oats, No. 2 white	47 1/2	49 1/2	4.6
Flour, Minn. pat.	8.25	8.75	10.00
Lard, prime	12.00	12.00	10.00
Corn, No. 2 yellow	26.50	26.50	24.00
Soybean oil	18.50	18.50	18.00
Sugar, gran.	6.80	6.80	6.00
Iron, No. 2 Phil.	26.36	26.26	25.50
Silver	71 1/4	70 1/2	69
Cotton	8.75	8.25	4.50
Tin	31.60	30.85	29.25
Copper	14.00	13.125	13.13
Rubber, sm. sh.	15	15 1/2	12
Cott. Mid. Upd.	26.10	26.10	12.50
Steel billets, Pitts.	35.00	33.00	37.00
Print cloths	0.08 1/2	0.08 1/2	0.04 1/2
Zinc	5.75	5.40	4.80

FORD PLANS NEW PLANT
DETROIT, June 13.—The Ford Motor Company is to erect a \$500,000 factory with capacity for 150 cars a day on a 10-acre plot purchased on the outskirts of Dearborn.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

George M. Reynolds

"IN LIFE, as on the farm, you reap what you sow," declares George M. Reynolds, president of the Continental & Commercial National Bank of Chicago and one of the most prominent bankers in America. "The trouble with most young men today is that they want to reap the moment they have sown. It can't be done. Patience is not a virtue; it is a necessity."

Born in 1865, near Panama, Ia., George Reynolds was raised on a farm. When he was 15 years old his father bought an interest in a local store in order that his son might become a merchant. But young George disliked store work, and soon returned to plowing and teaming on the farm. However, the lad was not fettered by his narrow environment for he subscribed to a dozen newspapers from big cities all over the country and read them diligently.

Mr. Reynolds took up his banking career with a job at the Guthrie County National Bank, which included polishing the floor and cleaning the street crossing in front of the bank at a salary of \$12.50 a month.

At 21 he started out for himself, with his savings and some borrowed funds in his pocket, traveled through Kansas and Nebraska, and set up a farm loan business in Hastings, Neb. Two years later, however, he returned to Panama as cashier and manager in the Guthrie Bank, his father having bought control.

His resourcefulness and energy brought him the cashiership of the Des Moines National Bank, of which he became president at the age of 30. But this was only a stepping stone, for in 1897 he accepted the offer of the Continental National Bank to become its cashier, and in a short time was elected to the first vice-presidency.

Today the Continental & Commercial National Bank is one of the largest financial institutions in the United States. George M. Reynolds has been president since 1908. In the quarter of a century that he has been with the bank it has taken over six Chicago banking houses. He has realized his early dreams. He did so by incessant work and continuity of purpose.

OHIO TRACTION
EARNINGS HOLD

Northern Concern's Ventures in
Hauling Freight Profitable

AKRON, O., June 13.—Earnings of the Northern Ohio Traction & Light Company remain satisfactory, according to officials of the company, and announcements recently made indicate that two new ventures the company has undertaken during the last six months promise to develop into profitable businesses.

The two new ventures are the hauling of freight both over the company's lines and over connecting lines as well as lake traffic connections, and the use of automobile buses as a means of taking care of unserved territories and as a means of meeting independent bus competition.

Freight shipments at the present time average more than 26 cars a day, with increases constantly registered and more than 50 per cent of the rolling stock of the company is turned over at least twice each day.

A group of Cleveland Chamber of Commerce members and officials of the company recently made a complete trip over the road's lines to show to the shippers of the cities the value of the electric freight service both as to speed with which shipments are delivered and the decreased losses suffered in the electric lines. Shipments from any point along the Northern Ohio lines can be delivered the same day shipped or at least early the following morning.

The use of the electric lines as a means of saving the highways was also urged by this committee.

On the bus system which the company inaugurated several months ago and which is to be expanded in the near future approximately 3500 passengers are hauled a day.

The company has provided for its 6 and 7 per cent dividends due July 1. Dividends have not been suspended at any time on these issues since they were sold.

INDIAN LOAN
NOT IN FAVOR

LONDON, June 13.—Underwriting arrangements have been completed for the issue of the 5 1/2 per cent Indian loan of £12,500,000 at 98. The money is to be used mainly for railway maintenance.

This announcement has caused general depression and an easing off in the gilt-edged market of the stock exchange, where conditions recently have been dull and the opinion has been against such a large issue of fresh capital at present.

RIVET PRICE HIGHER
PITTSBURGH, June 13.—The Pittsburgh Screw & Bolt Company has followed the Graham Nut & Bolt Company, a Jones & Laughlin subsidiary, in advancing rivets to \$2.40 and \$2.50, base, Pittsburgh, an structural and boiler rivets, respectively.

SUGAR EXPORTS IN
1922 MAY REACH
NEW HIGH RECORD

Increased Shipments Began During the War—Whole World a Customer

Sugar exports from the United States in the 1922 fiscal year, which ends with this month, will probably exceed those of any year in the history of our export trade. The United States, says the Trade Record of the National City Bank of New York, has enormously increased its exportation of refined sugar. This big increase occurred during the war and was, in fact, one of the consequences of the war, which materially reduced the quantity of best sugar produced in Europe and consequently intensified the demand for Cuban, Porto Rican and Hawaiian cane sugars, most of which are refined in the United States.

As a result the United States has become not only the world's largest exporter of refined sugars, but also the largest refiner of cane sugars, for practically all of the cane sugar of the three islands above mentioned passes from the hands of the producer to the refiner in the United States, while the cane sugar of the other chief cane producer, Java, although not "refined" in a strict sense of the term, is turned out in a condition in which it passes directly to the consumer, making it quite apparent that the sugar refiner of the United States handles larger quantities of sugar than those of any other country of the world.

Whole World Is Customer
The total quantity of refined sugar exported from the United States in the fiscal year 1914, was 50,000,000 pounds, jumping to 549,000,000 in 1915, 1,630,000,000 in 1916, 1,350,000,000 in 1917, a little over 1,000,000,000 in 1918, 1,444,000,000 in 1919, 500,000,000 in 1920, and in the fiscal year 1922 seems likely to approximate 1,750,000,000 pounds, or more than in any earlier year.

The value of the 1921-22 exports of refined sugar will of course be less than that of some earlier years, owing to the extremely low price of sugar at the present time, but in quantity the distribution to the world from United States refineries will probably be the "biggest ever."

And this distribution is world-wide, for the distant countries and islands have come to realize that the United States is the one spot in the world in which they can confidently expect to obtain refined sugar. Even in 1920, when exports of refined sugar were only a little over one-half those of the current fiscal year, the number of countries, colonies and islands to which this country sent refined sugar was 88, ranging downward from England, France, and other of the European countries to Canada, Mexico, South America, China, Japan, Australia, Africa and the cane sugar producing islands of the world, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Java, and the British and French colonies.

In the nine months of the current fiscal year for which details are available, the United States sent to Great Britain 350,000,000 pounds, and the total for the full year will approximate 500,000,000; to France 200,000,000 pounds with a prospect of 300,000,000 for the full year, and even to Cuba, the world's greatest producer of raw sugar, approximately 10,000,000 pounds.

Cuba the Chief Source
Practically all of the refined sugar which is being exported and which will total about 1,750,000,000 pounds in the fiscal year about to end, is of Cuban production. While the United States refines practically all of the cane sugar produced in Hawaii and Porto Rico, none of their sugar or that produced within continental United States is re-exported after refinement, and as a consequence practically all of this large quantity of refined sugar which is now being distributed to the world is the product of a next-door neighbor, Cuba.

The refining of raw sugar in factories established for that distinct service is much greater in the United States than in any other country. Practically all of the best sugar produced in this country is turned out in the finished form by the producers, and in Europe, where beets formerly supplied about one-half of the world's sugar crop (but now very much reduced), about one-half of the best sugar passes from the hands of the producers to refineries; while in Java, the one great cane-sugar producer outside of Cuba, Porto Rico and Hawaii, a large proportion of the sugar now produced, while not strictly "refined," is turned out as "white sugar" in a form in which it passes direct to the consumer.

The value of refined sugar exported from the United States in the eight years since the beginning of the war is over \$500,000,000, compared with less than \$20,000,000 in the eight years preceding the war.

INDUSTRY IN
BELGIUM GAINS

LONDON (by mail).—There are some signs of recovery in Belgian iron and steel. Prices are steadier, and there is some difficulty in obtaining early delivery. Prices cannot rise much by reason of the keenness of foreign competition, especially British and French. Delay in delivery is, in part, explained by the fact that as yet only the "largest works are open."

More orders for coal have been secured, particularly for domestic qualities, for Holland, France and, to a less degree, for Switzerland and Italy. Industrial coals are selling with difficulty, and a number of customers in France have been lost because of better offers by British firms. The glass industry is dull again.

EQUIPMENT MAKER
IN GOOD POSITION

American Car & Foundry Shows
Strong Earning Power

The steady appreciation in American Car & Foundry common shares, which have been consistently strong for weeks, is both a reflection of increased operations as a result of heavy equipment orders placed by the railroads, and a somewhat delayed realization that the company maintains a remarkably strong financial position.

During the week the stock sold at \$180, a record high. The 1921 high of \$151 1/2, touched in December and the low last year was 115 1/2; in June, the highest price reached in the war period, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, was 98 in 1915.

The report covering operations in the fiscal year ended April 30 last will not issue until the latter part of this month, but there is not much question that the full year's dividend of \$13 share has been earned in the period, despite the fact that the bulk of earnings came from repair work. In the 13 months ended April 30, 1921, the net for the common was equal to \$21.50 a share.

With the exception of 1905 and 1906, the company has paid dividends on the common in every year since 1900, the total disbursed amounting to \$31 a share, of which \$55 has been paid since 1916.

American Car & Foundry has never had any funded debt, it carried paid up at \$75,000,000 at the close of the 1921 fiscal period, or only \$5,000,000 more than the value in 1916; working capital had increased from \$15,511,000 in 1915 to \$37,544,000 on April 30, 1921; current assets have been well over two and one-half times current liabilities during the past few years; cash amounted to \$11,474,000 on April 30, 1921; the excess of net quick assets over liabilities is sufficient to pay off the \$20,000,000 mortgage stock at par and leave \$7,544,000 for the common together with property valued at \$72,000,000, or approximately \$36 a share. These are only a few of the interesting facts about American Car & Foundry.

At 170 the yield on the stock would be 7.65 per cent; at 180 the yield would be 6.66 per cent, and at 190 the issue would yield 6.31 per cent. The company has a reserve fund of \$10,800,000 which will be maintained to assure common dividends of \$12 a share annually for the next three years.

RIORDAN COMPANY
TO REORGANIZE

MONTREAL, June 13.—The Riordan Company, which was forced to default its bond interest, has wiped out \$1,400,000 of its indebtedness, chiefly to banks, since the latter part of last year, and has orders for bleached sulphite pulp at \$80-\$90 a ton to carry it to the end of June.

The Royal Securities Corporation and Boston bondholders have advanced several hundred thousand dollars as working capital, and have paid off a pressing obligation on the Galtineau limit of nearly 6000 square miles. Several million dollars will be required this coming autumn to carry on logging operations during next winter, and a plan of financial reorganization will be presented in a few weeks. It is still uncertain whether various mills and timber limits can be retained intact.

DIVIDENDS

Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, regular quarterly of \$3 a share on preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 10.

Utah Power & Light Company, regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 16.

General Electric Company, extra 1 per cent on common and regular quarterly of 3 1/4 per cent on common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15. Regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 12, was also declared.

Kohl Bakery Company, regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 11.

General Baking Company, regular quarterly of \$3 on common and preferred, both payable July 1 to stock of record June 23.

Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 30.

Beecham Packing Company, monthly of 4 cents a share, payable June 10 to stock of record June 1. It is stated that in all probability a similar dividend will be paid in July, but thereafter dividends will probably be distributed on quarterly basis.

United Fruit Company, usual quarterly of \$1 a share, payable July 15 to holders of record June 20.

White Motor Company, regular quarterly of \$1 a share, payable June 30 to holders of record June 20.

Norfolk & Worcester Railroad declared \$1.50 a share, to be paid July 1 to holders of record June 12.

New England Guaranty Corporation, usual quarterly on preferred of \$1.75 a share, payable July 1.

Niplasing Mines, regular quarterly of 3 per cent, payable July 30 to stock of record June 20.

Peoples Gas Light Company, usual quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent, payable July 1 to stock of record July 3.

Merchants Dispatch Transportation Company, regular quarterly of 3 1/2 per cent, payable June 30 to stock of record June 26.

Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Omaha Railway, regular quarterly of 3 1/2 per cent, payable Aug. 21 to stock of record Aug. 1.

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company, regular quarterly of \$1 a share on common and 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, both payable June 30 to stock of record June 23.

Norfolk Coal Railroad Company extra of \$1 1/2 a share on common in addition to regular semi-annual of \$5 a share on common and 3 1/2 per cent on preferred, all payable July 1 to stock of record June 24.

Paige Detroit Motor Company regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable July 1.

Julius Kayser Company Initial quarterly of \$2 a share on new preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 23.

The Fisher Body Company of Ohio dividend of 10 per cent on preferred in stock regular quarterly dividend of \$3 for current quarter and four quarterly back dividends of \$3 each.

SHOE COMPANY
IS OPTIMISTIC
OVER BUSINESS

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July 6
July 13
July 20
July 27
August 3

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June 29
July 6
July 13
July 20
July 27
August 3

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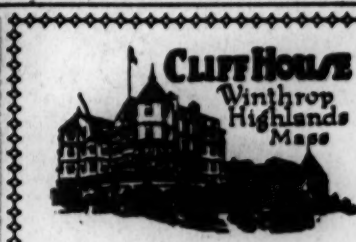
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"DRY" COMMISSIONER'S REPORT SHOWS VIOLATIONS DECREASING

Mr. Haynes' First Year Featured by Reorganization in Department—Sensitized Permits Used

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Outstanding accomplishments in prohibition enforcement are outlined in a memorandum submitted to David H. Blair, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by Roy Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, giving an account of his first year of service in the office.

Many innovations in the work of the prohibition unit, such as the employment of submarine chasers and an afloat patrol in southern waters to check liquor smuggling from Cuba and the Bahamas, and a reorganization of field forces into the two branches of the state director's forces and the general agent's force, are recorded. Statistics are included to show that the number of violations is perceptibly decreasing while prosecutions of guilty persons are more frequently attained by heavy penalties.

Work Does Not Lag

Mr. Haynes expressed especial gratification over the fact that, although the volume of business carried on by the unit during the past year has been tremendous, it is now practically up to date not only in the Washington office but also in the various offices scattered throughout the United States.

Commenting upon the accomplishment of the unit under his administration, Mr. Haynes says:

"The reorganization of the activities of the prohibition unit, which has resulted in handling the work of the unit much more economically, efficiently, and expeditiously, has practically been completed. The position of the supervising federal prohibition agent has been abolished, and permissive and enforcement work under the National Prohibition Act has been vested in the state prohibition directors. The supervising federal agents formerly had charge of the enforcement work, leaving the permissive features to be supervised by the state prohibition directors.

"This change has eliminated duplication of work and has simplified greatly the carrying into effect of the provisions of the National Prohibition Act.

Mobile Force Established

"A mobile force of general prohibition agents, working under the immediate supervision of 15 divisional chiefs and directed from the Washington office through the chief of general prohibition agents, has been established and has proved to be a very valuable factor in suppressing violations of the law, resulting in the recommendation of the assessment of millions of dollars of additional taxes.

"Notable improvement has been effected in the permit situation and every effort made to reduce the number of counterfeit and forged withdrawal permits and physicians' prescription blanks. A new and physicians' prescription blank have been devised and put into use.

"Sensitized Permits"

"These new forms are printed from an engraved plate on especially designed sensitized paper, and for still further protection an ingenious machine resembling a check writer has been manufactured, by which an impression is made on each withdrawal permit showing the amount of liquor authorized to be withdrawn, in a manner similar to that in which the amount is impressed on a certificate or cashier's check by a check writer. This machine is designed to prevent the raising of withdrawal permits after issuance, which was not uncommon in the past."

Regulation of bonded liquor, one of the greatest problems in enforcement, has also been accomplished in a most satisfactory manner, according to Mr. Haynes. Under the provisions of the Treasury Appropriation Bill for 1923, all liquor supplies are concentrated in the large and more centrally located warehouses, where withdrawal can be more easily regulated. More than \$5,000,000 worth of bonds have been placed in the hands of the bonded warehousemen, where withdrawal can be more easily regulated.

Improved Court Attitude
One of the most hopeful "signs of the times" Mr. Haynes finds in the improved attitude of the courts and

the press. The fact that indictments have been secured against former officials in many instances indicates, he declares, an intention to "hew to the line and play no favorites." Recent verdicts indicate that juries are assuming a more drastic attitude toward violators of the liquor laws, and the number of court orders coming in for the destruction of seized liquors and for the disposition of automobiles and other property, it is stated, shows a close co-operation.

"I feel that our work for the past year in this particular has been generally successful and with the experience derived from the past year it is my judgment that from year to year the number of major violations will steadily decrease," Mr. Haynes declares.

Some idea of the extensive operations of the unit is given by statistics showing that from July 1, 1921, to March 31, of this year, 1276 cases were reported by the general prohibition agents force. Taxes in the amount of \$17,102,234 were recommended for assessment. In addition to these cases, a large number of special investigations to permit holders have been made, as well as certain other special investigations relative to the conditions in the offices of federal prohibition directors, and conditions in various parts of the country.

The number of cases reported during the months of April and May have not been completed, but if they are in the same proportion to those reported during the month of March, it is estimated there will be approximately 600 cases reported for these two months, which would make in the neighborhood of 2076 cases reported since July 1.

Department of Justice Aids

The establishment of a system of close co-operation between the Prohibition Unit and the Department of Justice is one of the new steps taken during the year, and one which, according to Mr. Haynes, has proved of great value. Under this system the directors and divisional chiefs of general agents report to the Washington office each month all cases that have been made during that period by the agents working under their supervision. These reports are tabulated in the office and then dispatched to the Department of Justice where they are carefully examined with the purpose of strengthening the case where it is found to be weak and to supervise the preparation of the cases being prepared for trial.

It is also the purpose of the Department of Justice to see that these cases are placed upon the docket and that the district attorneys present the cases to the grand juries or for trial at the earliest possible moment.

"It is believed," says Mr. Haynes, "that this method will greatly increase the percentage of cases won and also materially expedite the cases this department has pending for trial. Every effort is being put forward by this unit to co-operate to the fullest extent with the Department of Justice."

NEWFOUNDLANDERS BOUND FOR BOSTON

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 12.—The Government and press of Newfoundland express alarm at the heavy emigration of young men from the colony to New England and Canada. This summer, transportation lines report, the rush of emigrants is unprecedented. Practically every settlement in Newfoundland has lost its quota of young men this season, reports received here say. Many of the men were bound for Boston.

Newspapers commenting on the exodus point to the recent census of Newfoundland which showed that the population of the colony had remained virtually stationary for a decade.

GOVERNOR WOOD ON TOUR
MANILA, June 11.—Governor-General Wood, accompanied by Vice-Governor Gilmore and Maj.-Gen. William M. Wright, has departed on a fortnight's inspection trip that will take him to regions never before visited by a governor of the islands. Governor Wood expressed satisfaction over the orderly manner in which the recent general election was carried out.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

Louis Verneuil's "Régine Armand"
Acted by Sarah Bernhardt

PARIS, June 2 (Special Correspondence).—Any author who can supply plays which give an opportunity of again hearing Mme. Sarah Bernhardt is entitled to our gratitude. Louis Verneuil, who by marriage has become the grandson of the famous tragedienne, has undertaken an arduous task. It would be folly to say that his pieces are great works. It would be folly to imply that he possesses considerable gifts. But he does possess those gifts which are necessary. He does give time after time dramas in which the principal personage rests immobile. The difficulties to be overcome are enormous and we must judge of the result produced by Louis Verneuil accordingly. This sort of praise must not be taken as depreciation. In his latest piece—"Régine Armand"—the author shows much more than ingenuity. He has a veritable sense of situation. He arouses sympathy. If he is not an artist he is a good artisan. It is not the highest drama it is excellent second-rate drama.

Régine Armand is a Sarah Bernhardt dramatized. It is impossible to avoid this rapprochement between the stage character and the stage player. The Régine Armand of the piece is also an illustrious tragedienne. Time has only ripened her genius. She has two loves—one for her son and the other for her art. In the second act she is shown in her role. She has just triumphed in the rôle of Cleopatra. To her logo come visitors to congratulate her. Each visitor brings out a new aspect of her nature. She is sometimes lyrical, sometimes biting. She is sometimes voluble, and sometimes authoritative. One could multiply the adjectives, but suffice it to say that

she is full of life and that her life is many-sided. One incident is particularly significant. An actor who has reached his sixtieth year suggests that the time has come to retire. With what spirit the actress tells him that he must not desert his task and renounce the daily joy of appearing before the public! Repose, happiness, she says, only to be found in work. He must go on, on, on. Again, a young actress appears to regard the theater as a place in which she can agreeably pass her time. To her the great actress with irony and in the end with passion relates the perpetual labor and conscientious study which are necessary to succeed as one should succeed. Then there is the scene with the son when the actress becomes the simple, affectionate mother. How is it possible to consider such a representation as other than a sort of living chapter of an autobiography?

There is of course a plot. It concerns an elderly banker and his young wife. It concerns his personal misfortunes and certain amorous intrigues. It concerns a duel in which the son of the actress is involved. There is plenty of conventional and typically French pathos. There is much melodrama, much banal tragedy. To recount in detail the story would give a poor impression of it. And indeed were it not for the opportunities which it furnishes to Sarah Bernhardt it would be feeble enough material, hardly worth noticing. But after alarms and excursions the final tableau shows Régine Armand when her son who had left her returns. Never has Sarah Bernhardt been more pathetic, never has she shown herself to be a more powerful actress, and the indifferent quality of the play is amply redeemed. S. H.

A Knut Hamsun Play in London

LONDON, May 20.—London Stage Society's production of "At the Gates of the Kingdom," by Knut Hamsun. The cast: Elina.....Jeanne Casalis Ingeborg.....Madeline White Ivar Kareno.....Franklin Dyer Professor Gylling.....Eugene Leahy Carsten Jerven, Ph. D.....Leslie Banks Natalie Hovind.....Dulcie Leggatt Endre Kendeen.....Harold Williams Taxi-driver.....J. Leslie Frith

The Incorporated Stage Society, which was founded in 1899 by Frederick Whelen and incorporated in 1904, had done great service to the drama in England. Its main object is to produce plays, English and foreign, which for one reason or another are not likely to be produced at the ordinary commercial theater, but which should not be permitted to go unproduced. The society also encourages the work of unacted authors, the artistic merit of which deserves production, though it may not succeed in obtaining it at the hands of the ordinary theatrical managers. The society has produced over 150 plays in the course of 23 seasons; of which plays more than two-thirds are by English authors.

First Played 25 Years Ago
The latest production is the play, "At the Gates of the Kingdom," by the Norwegian dramatist, Knut Hamsun. It was first produced in Norway 25 years ago, and since then has been played in Germany, Denmark, and Russia. The play really is the first of a tragic trilogy written around the character and "mental development" of one Kareno, a writer and passionate idealist.

For years he has been knocking at the gates, at least that is how he would describe it, but, as a matter of fact, knocking down the gates is what he really has been doing. He attacks everybody and everything, more especially people of established reputation and position as seers and philosophers. One of these is Professor Gylling, against whom Kareno, has fired his most piercing darts and launched his heaviest bludgeons. Professor Gylling, however, is a kindly old gentleman, and if a bit garrulous, complacent and smug, has some right and reason on his side, and calls on Kareno with some sound fatherly advice. Kareno is touched by the visit, but tried very sorely by the Professor's suggestion that he should modify his ideals and tone down his writings, if only a little.

Later Kareno is visited by some friends and fellow students, amongst whom is Carsten Jerven, a young man who has recently obtained his Ph.D. degree, and sold his books. He has therefore plenty of money, and knowing how hard up Kareno is (the broker's man is expected any and every minute!) advances his friend sufficient money to relieve him of immediate financial anxiety. He also presents Kareno with a copy of his book.

First of a Series
Kareno, after Jerven and his other friends have departed, sits down to read the book, and has not read more than a few lines when a vehement ejaculation of the word "traitor" tells the audience what has happened. Jerven has sold his ideal for gold; he has become an apostate, and even actively attacked Kareno himself. Kareno, furious at this betrayal, sends back the money. Jerven calls and there is a tense scene between the two earnest young men, at the end of which Jerven, vowing bitter enmity, takes his departure. We see no more of him in this play, but have an uncomfortable feeling that he will play a sinister part in the other plays of the trilogy.

After this, everything goes wrong with Kareno. His book is not accepted by the publishers, his hopes are broken and so is his heart; for his silly, foolish, and somewhat spiteful little wife, to whom he is almost incomprehensibly devoted, leaves him with, and for, another man, as shallow as herself. She leaves Kareno ostensibly on a visit to her parents

and to teach him a lesson. What the lesson is we are not sure, unless it be that she wishes to teach him to be as jealous as she is! Kareno hears the gate squeak and slam, as she goes out; then visibly shudders. He feels that she will never come back, but the audience feel that she will, and quickly, too! Then the gate squeaks again, the broker's man is then announced and the curtain falls.

So ends the first of what must surely be a dreary series. One cannot but admire Kareno's character, the courage of his convictions, and the certainty that he will go, if not cheerfully, at any rate confidently, to the stake for his ideals; but from the glimpse of these ideals that we are permitted to see, they really are not worth going to the stake for, and therein lies the real tragedy. Professor Gylling, and even Carsten Jerven are right in that respect, though wrong in every other. Kareno is exactly the reverse. The characters in the play are all very well drawn and were very well acted; especially the Kareno of Franklin Dyer, which completely fulfilled our expectations of that fine artist.

An American Drama
Upon the Subject of
Will Shakespeare

ANNOUNCEMENT that Clemence Dane's romantic drama, "Will Shakespeare," is to be presented in New York next season recalls the fact that Miss Dane's scheme of presenting Shakespeare and Queen Elizabeth as fellow characters on the stage was anticipated nearly 30 years ago by a Chicago playwright, Elwyn A. Barron, who was for a considerable period dramatic editor of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, and later London and Paris correspondent of that journal.

Mr. Barron's drama bore the title of "When Bess Was Queen" and was presented on tour in connection with other plays by Hortense Rhea, a very capable and charming Belgian artist whose failure to master the English language led to a decline in popularity after several seasons of success. This was in 1894, and not long afterward Rhea returned to Europe and never again visited America. A perusal of the text of Clemence Dane's "Will Shakespeare" in the light of recollections of Mr. Barron's play does not militate to the disadvantage of the latter. In truth unless one's recollections are colored by roseate hues of youth, the palm must be given to the American drama, which, though not strong structurally, had undoubtedly qualities of literary distinction and humor, and seemed altogether more plausible and reasonable.

The first act, which was the best part of "When Bess Was Queen," was laid in the Mermaid Inn, where Shakespeare was seen enjoying himself with other Elizabethan celebrities, including Ben Jonson and Sir Walter Raleigh. In addition to presenting Shakespeare in person, Barron had borrowed for purposes of comic relief, one of Shakespeare's best-known characters, Sir John Falstaff, who was presented as one of the companions of the Mermaid poets.

The meeting of the Queen with Shakespeare was devised in this wise: Her Majesty and one of her maids of honor, after the manner of Dumas' Marguerite de Valois, had been roaming about London incognito after nightfall. To escape a crowd of street bullies they take refuge in the Mermaid and find Shakespeare, whose friends have by this time departed, alone and in his cups. Queen Bess, at once recognizes him as the poet whose writings have fascinated her; but Shakespeare is quite unaware of her identity and, in fact, takes her for something quite different from royalty. In a chivalrous manner he makes advances, which she in a gentle and dignified way repels. Indeed she rebukes him for degrading his poetic genius by the habit of roystering. But she is sufficiently impressed to give him an appointment in the palace gardens, where she promises to appear masked by moonlight.

The scenes that ensued were ordinary cut-and-thrust romantic melodrama. Shakespeare in keeping his appointment finds himself an opportune instrument in rescuing her from secret foes. In some of the strenuous episodes which ensued, Falstaff was shown in the rôle of coward much as in the Gadshill scenes in "Henry the Fourth." Finally Shakespeare, summoned to court, discovers the charming visitant to the Mermaid Tavern and the female in distress whom he had served in the palace gardens, to have been his queen—a pleasant, though not precisely original ending. In truth it must be confessed that Mr. Barron used much of the conventional machinery of romantic melodrama.

The chief merit of his play lay in his easy and unforced handling of Elizabethan speech. Even in the case of Falstaff he did not copy his dialogue from "Henry IV" and "The Merry Wives of Windsor," but produced speeches much in the same vein. In line allotted to Shakespeare he used appropriate dignity and eloquence without sinking into fustian. As one recalls "When Bess Was Queen" he succeeded fairly well in putting august figures on the stage without cheapening them. In the rôle it was fairly clear that Shakespeare's Beatrice (which was Madame Rhea's best rôle) had been his model. Her performance of Bess was buoyant and charming, though the broken English was incongruous; and it will surprise many readers of today to learn the name of the actor who played Shakespeare—and that rather creditably. It was none other than William S. Hart, now and for many years identified on screen and stage with wild western types. Originally Mr. Hart had been a member of Modjeska's forces and in 1894, though very young, was leading man for Rhea.

Elwyn A. Barron was the author of several other plays now forgotten; the first was produced in 1885 and the most important of them was "Punchinello," a drama on a theme somewhat similar to that of the opera "Pagliacci." "Punchinello" was given a handsome production by E. S. Willard in 1900, but was a failure. He was a native of Lima, N. Y., born in 1865, who went to Chicago in the days when it was chiefly famous in a literary way as the home of Eugene Field. Thirty years ago as critic of the Inter-Ocean he wielded an influence not only in his own city but in all middle-western towns that has not since been equaled in that section. To his powerful support eminent stars of the early nine-

ties like Julia Marlowe and Edward S. Willard owed not a little of financial success in the interior; and even the august Henry Irving was glad to call Barron his friend. To return to Clemence Dane's drama it should also be said that the catastrophe of Christopher Marlowe,

"Timon of Athens" Revived

THE recent revival of the "Old Vic," London, of "Timon of Athens," in its entirety, draws attention to a drama which, though its authenticity as a Shakespearean work has long been contested, once attracted the ambitions of leading Shakespearean actors. It is decades since the title rôle was represented by an actor of outstanding eminence, and the only star actor of modern times who ever seriously considered a revival of the play was Richard Mansfield; but the project came to nothing. The last previous production of a professional character on the English-speaking stage was at the Court Theatre, London, May, 1904, in connection with a series of revivals of the less familiar plays of Shakespeare, made by J. H. Leigh. Leigh himself played Timon. Frank Cooper (a descendant of the Kemble family and brother of H. Cooper Cliffe, well known on the American stage), Alcibiades, Hermann Vezin, Apemantus.

A famous Timon of the nineteenth century was the sturdy Shakespearean, Samuel Phelps, of Sadler's Wells Theatre, whose pupil and biographer, Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, is beloved on both sides of the Atlantic. Phelps did more than 30 of Shakespeare's plays at Sadler's Wells, including "Timon of Athens." His first production was in 1851 and it seems to have been successful enough to justify its revival by him in 1856. The only other actor to play the part in London during the nineteenth century was Edmund Kean, who first acted the part at Drury Lane on Oct. 28, 1815, two years after his sensational arrival from the provinces. Despite his rare intensity it does not seem to have been one of his signal successes.

Records show that by 1800 "Timon" had fallen very generally into disuse, although earlier it had been associated with men whose names are still famous in the annals of the stage. The first detailed record of its production is in connection with its performance in 1878 in an altered version by Shadwell at the old Dorset Garden Theatre, for which Purcell, Matthew Locke and other early British composers wrote music. At this playhouse the great Betterton, an actor of extraordinary sensibility, played Timon. Mrs. Betterton and Mrs. Shadwell were also in the cast. Among the most eminent of the many actors who played Timon in the first half of the eighteenth century was Barton Booth, one of the earliest actors of aristocratic birth. He was well educated and a relative of the Earl of Warrington, and the

which she introduces in a sensational way, has been treated by earlier playwrights. It was the subject of a tragedy published in 1837 by Richard Hengist Horne, the author of "Orion." It has its tense moments though marred by Horne's lack of the practical elements of dramatic technique. H. C.

stage methods of his day are illustrated in Pope's account of his Cato. Booth enters; hark! the universal peal! "But has he spoken?" Not a syllable. "What shook the stage and made the people stare?"

Cato's long wig, flower'd gown, and lacquer'd chair. Booth took up the rôle of Timon from Mills, who had succeeded Betterton as its representative. Booth in turn passed the rôle on to Thomas Walker, a celebrated representative of Capt. Macheath in "The Beggar's Opera." In the mid-eighteenth century new versions to succeed Shadwell's were made by Cumberland and by Hull. It was the boast of Edmund Kean when he revived "Timon" that he had returned to the original text of Shakespeare. The last actor to play the part in London prior to Kean was John George Holman. This was in 1788. Subsequently Holman visited America and became manager of the Charleston (S. C.) Theatre.

As the Cambridge University Amateur Dramatic Club has been required by the authorities to make considerable structural alterations (involving a large expenditure) in their theater, they are endeavoring to raise the necessary funds by organizing a special matinee. This will be given in London toward the end of June. The program is to consist of the screen scene from the "School for Scandal," with all the parts played by present members of the club; and former members of the club will appear in two other pieces. The Cambridge club (of which King George is patron) has like its companion, the Oxford University Amateur Dramatic Society—a long history. It was founded in 1855 by Sir Francis Burnand (afterward editor of Punch), and has since then given a week's performance every six months almost without interruption. Many of its members have attained distinction in both the stage and other worlds. Prominent among such is Viscount Ullswater, former Speaker of the House of Commons.

THEATRICAL

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Miss Lena Ashwell on the
Need for Municipal Theaters

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 17
THE greatest defect of modern education is surely the apathetic way in which the British education authorities fail to realize the tremendous storehouse of knowledge, the self-expression that lies buried, seemingly unwanted, in the general artistic taste of the people. Miss Lena Ashwell, who is now devoting herself to the establishment of municipal theaters in England, was talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Democracy to be really effective must be educated. And education in the biggest sense is necessary, one that shall humanize all the country's industries; social life and other activities. Unless this modern life is to become a thing entirely material and brutal, wholly and solely a machine, its expression of the everyday life and emotions of the people must be made a matter of urgent social service," Miss Ashwell continued.

"It is no use tinkering with the matter. The war altered the emotions of us all, aggravated them and made them abnormally sensitive. Today our greatest need is to give expression to the new life that is surging within us. Drama is the form of art where we can look for the greatest possibilities."

"In some countries the theater depends upon subsidies from the public funds, because it is recognized as being the greatest element in national culture. There are many who say the public do not care for drama. From experience I know this to be untrue. The public taste is not uncultured, and I am certain it does not prefer a revue to a good play."

"My life in different war areas taught me that soldiers have a distinct liking for good plays. In France and Egypt our traveling companies found constant demand for Shakespearean and Greek plays. In fact, this demand led me to form what is known in London as the Municipal Theater

Movement, aiming at giving every town its own playhouse and players. "When I came back from France at the end of the war, my convictions established in me a lively faith in the possibility of sustaining the drama in popular form, because I believe it to be the genuine demand of the people. "I therefore determined to repeat at home the success I had gained with the troops, and so far, my belief in the taste of the people has not been mistaken. In six London boroughs I received the utmost courtesy, and have been able to establish municipal theaters where we play to appreciative audiences."

"Dramatic instinct is inborn, and we crave for the opportunity to allow its proper development in everyday life. With municipal encouragement each large town could easily afford its band of players. Excellent plays could be provided to supply a long-felt public need. The Municipal Theater Company could tour the surrounding country and interest the rural districts."

"It is not necessary to have elaborate and costly staging. In fact, it is better for the dramatic art that this should not be so. It is life and not form that we want to portray, and to have an elaborate and over-stocked stage would detract from the self-expression of the artist and actor."

"As to the plays, they should be arranged to suit the demands of the district after consultation with the local education officers. It is quite easy to contemplate the wonderful stimulus to amateur artists this periodic visit of The Municipal Theater Company would mean. Drama is not only educational but it is recreational in the highest degree."

"The appreciation of drama in war time was not a seven days wonder, but a discovery of which we should be ashamed, and it showed that the stereotyped education had neglected the greatest need of all—the craving for artistic expression. The Municipal Theater," concluded Miss Ashwell, "is as important as the school and picture gallery."

"In Love With Love" Is
Staged in Los Angeles

"In Love With Love," a comedy in three acts by Vincent Lawrence, presented by Thomas Wilkes by arrangement with Sam H. Harris, at the Majestic Theatre, Los Angeles, May 21, 1922. The cast: William Jordan.....Norman Fessler Julia.....Winona Wilson Ann Jordan.....Mary Newcomb Robert Metcalf.....Franklin Farnsworth Frank Oakes.....E. Forest Taylor Jack Gardner.....Edward Everett Horton Mary Sears.....Gene Cleveland Thurston.....Fred Cummings

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A decade ago Paul Armstrong wrote a playlet for the vaudeville stage entitled "Woman Proposes" which sought to shift the responsibility for matrimonial alliances from men to women and ever since then, there has been a steadily increasing number of long plays of the same argument. Last year it was the "Charm School" and now comes Vincent Lawrence's "In Love With Love" which has just had its initial production by the Wilkes Stock Company.

Ann Jordan is a bubbly young thing, of the genus "flapper." She has two suitors, Robert Metcalf and Frank Oakes. Ann cannot make up her mind which one to accept until Oakes "cave mans" her into agreeing to marry him. Metcalf drags in a friend, Jack Gardner, to help him change the girl's mind. The plan works—but not as planned. Ann falls in love with Gardner and determines to marry him.

So much for a bald basis of the plot. Judging from the laughter and applause of the large audiences that have been crowding the Majestic for two weeks, it is good entertainment as present-day comedy goes. However, "In Love With Love" defies analysis. From a technical standpoint, the play is perilously fragile and its premises, both major and minor, are absurd.

Such a brazen little hussy as Ann Jordan would not be tolerated in real life. In view of this it is amazing to observe how both men and women seem to enjoy a play of this type. The only way to account for it is that most likely they leave their discernment with their wraps at the checkroom. The result is a capacity to accept anything over the footlights that appears to be smart or "ultra."

Despite the futility of the piece, the Wilkes Players gave good account of themselves in it. Premier honors go to Mary Newcomb in the part of Ann Jordan. She played the unwomanly little freak with a verve that made her interesting as a study if not the sort of person one would care to approve of. This is Miss Newcomb's final appearance here, as it is under-

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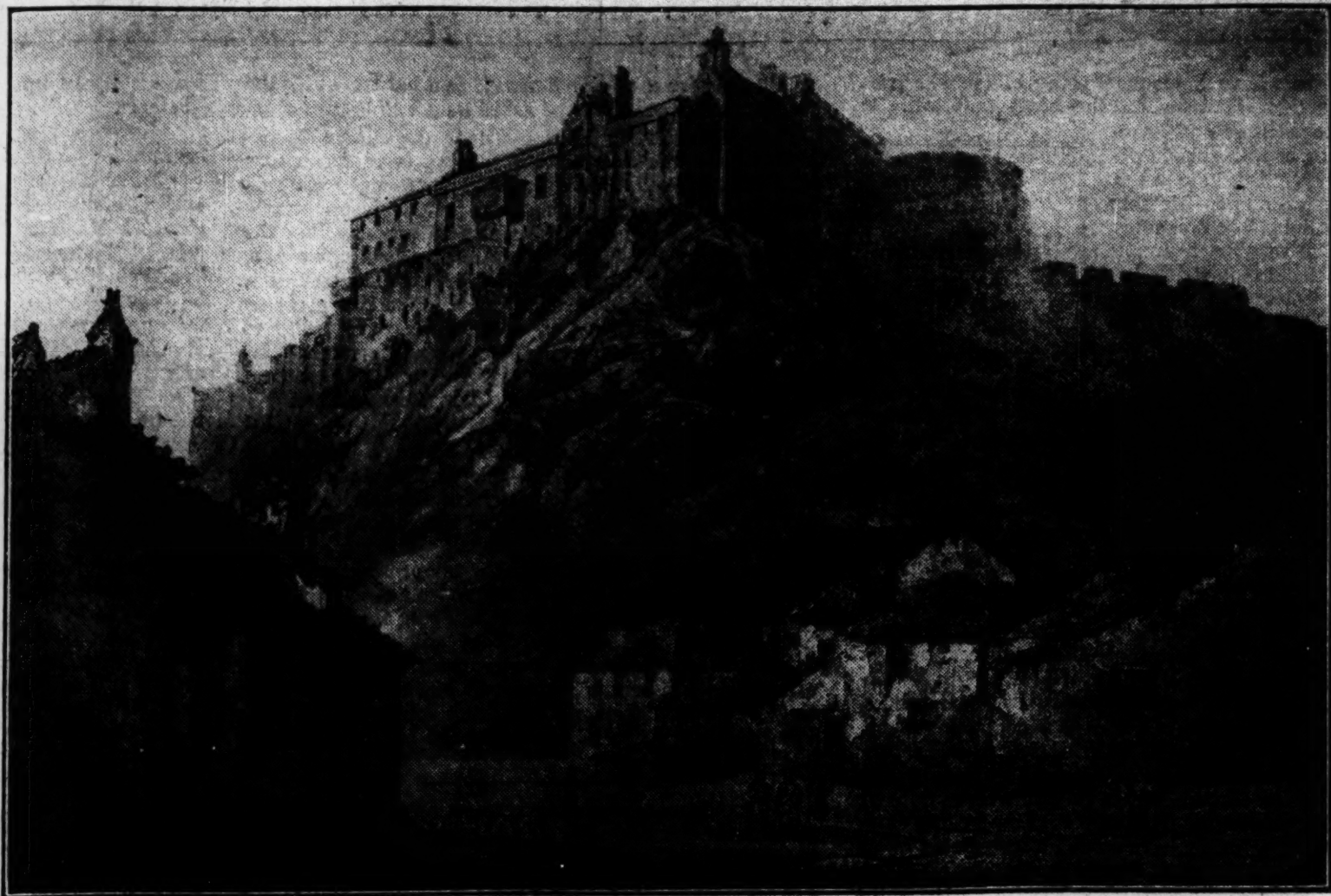
Sea Captains at Sea and at Home

IT IS a great privilege for a boy to know a sea-captain. I knew two, who might have stepped out of the pages of Mr. W. W. Jacobs. When I knew them, they had retired, to tinker about the house and tend garden. They were ruddy, burly men, who defied all weathers by going out in their shirt-sleeves, and who addressed a chicken or a dog in a voice that would have carried through a tornado. They had been deep-sea sailors, on brigs and barkentines, shelved with the spread of steam, which they never could quite understand; and they were properly supercilious towards the "dressed master-mechanics," as one of them called the modern captains. This was mere envy, for either of them would have gone off hot-foot on a tramp steamer, if he could have procured his "papers." Not that they were unhappy. They were contented enough in the bosom of their families, pottering about, keeping things shipshape in house and garden. Only in spring, when the air blowing over from Coney Island and Sheephead Bay brought in a whiff of salt and seaweed they would grow restless and plan fishing-trips for porpoises and flounders "down Canarsie way."

My two captains were bachelors by long habitation though not by destiny. They had families, but they never succumbed quietly to the domination of petticoats. Of this spring-time jaunt, therefore, they made as much as they could. It was their one annual fling. For the rest of their time, they were grudgingly content to raise lettuce and radishes in their grass-bordered beds, to cut their little lawns, to train their blackberries on the fence, to count eggs and set hens, and to help the women folk with the dishes.

The captains were not much alike although their lives had been much the same. One, whom I shall call Captain A, never referred in my presence to his seafaring days. He seemed to have put them behind him for good and all when he returned home to become domesticated, perhaps finding the process of domestication the most exciting experience of all. Captain B, however, took his retirement much less philosophically. His nautical experience had been much wider than Captain A's, who had spent his life mostly in coastwise trade. Captain B had sailed around the world several times. Twice his vessel had been wrecked, and once he had been saved, the last man to leave his ship, in a breeches-buoy.

To read about such an experience in Marryat or Clarke Russell or W. H. G. Kingston is one thing, and to hear it narrated by the hero is another, particularly when one can look at an oil-painting of the vessel



Edinburgh Castle, by Joseph Farington, R. A.

Courtesy of Walker's Gallery

A Free Verse Rendering

Is the lamp there
To be under a bushel
Or under a bed?
And not on a stand?
For nothing is hid
Save to make it more plain;
And nothing concealed
Save to bring it to light.
Who hath ears to hear
Let him hear!

And take heed how ye hear!
With what measure ye mete
To you is it measured.
Yea, more shall be added;
For to him that hath
To him shall be given;
To him that hath not
From him shall be taken.
Even that which he hath!

—Alexander Irvine, in "The Carpenter and His Kingdom."

Wordsworth's Rural World

There are poets who have chosen rural life as their subject, for the sake of its passionless repose, and times when Wordsworth himself extols the mere calm and dispassionate survey of things as the highest aim of poetical culture. But it was not for such passionless calm that he preferred the scenes of pastoral life; and the meditative poet, sheltering himself, as it might seem, from the agitations of the outward world, is in reality only clearing the scene for the great exhibitions of emotion, and what he values most is the almost elementary expression of elementary feelings.

And so he has much for those who value highly the concentrated prement of passion, who appraise men and women by their susceptibility to it, and art and poetry as they afford the spectacle of it. Breaking from time to time into the passive occupations of his daily toil, their great elementary feelings, lifting and solemnizing their language and giving it a natural music. The great, distinguishing passion came to Michael by the sheepfold, to Ruth by the way-side, adding these humble children of the furrow to the true aristocracy of passionate souls. In this respect, Wordsworth's work resembles most that of George Sand, in those of her novels which depict country life. With a penetrating pathos, which puts him in the same rank with the masters of the sentiment of pity in literature, with Melville and Victor Hugo, he collects all the traces of vivid excitement which were to be found in that pastoral world. . . . all the pathetic episodes of their humble existence, their longing, their wonder at fortune, their poor pathetic pleasures, like the pleasures of children, won so hardly in the struggle for bare existence; their yearning towards each other, in their darkened houses, or at their early toll. A sort of biblical depth and solemnity hangs over this strange, new, passionate, pastoral world, of which he first raised the image, and the reflection of which some of our best modern fiction has caught from him.

—Walter Pater.

Good Literature Will Endure

We are often told that an era is opening in which we are to see multitudes of a common sort of readers, and masses of a common sort of literature; that such readers do not want and could not relish anything better than such literature, and that to provide it is becoming a vast and profitable industry.

Even if good literature entirely lost currency with the world, it would still be abundantly worth while to continue to enjoy it by oneself. But it never will lose currency with the world, in spite of momentary appearances; it never will lose supremacy. Currency and supremacy are insured to it, not indeed by the world's deliberate and conscious choice, but by something far deeper,—by the instinct of self-preservation in humanity.—Matthew Arnold, in 1880.

Per Aspera

Thank God, a man can grow!
He is not bound
With earthward gaze to creep along
The ground:
Though his beginnings be but poor and low,
Thank God, a man can grow!
The fire upon his altars may burn dim,
The torch he lighted may in darkness fall,
And nothing to rekindle it avail—
Yet high beyond his dull horizon's rim,
Arcturus and the Pleiads beckon him.
—Florence Earle Coates.

The Passing of the Lamp-Post

If the lamp-post is gone or going, fortunately the rays from it may still be traced here and there in our literature. It has done its work; great men have had their say upon it. Stevenson, of course, has a whole essay on gas-lamps, which is well known.

The following passage from Meredith . . . may be cited:
"On Wargrave Pilkington she dwelt with positive exasperation, the woman wit, swift and questioning, all impatience at the thought of this beef-like, Saxon stolidity. Qualities, and sterling ones, she would grant him; but when voyaged of this searching delicacy were afout his very rectitude was an embarrassment—like a lamp-post in a fog," she reflected, bitterly.

Above the darkness that it could not penetrate his light would burn unbudged; and below number way-farers would run their heads against its support. O for some admixture of that cold and advancing deviousness that marks at need the progress of the Celtic mind! Even the far-famed Jocoosity of the Sister Island would have left matters forwarder. But this stiff, stocky, Saxon self-sufficiency! She rallied inwardly. . . .

Teufelsdröckh, it may be remembered, is gazing upon the lamp-post in the market place of Welschichtwo: "Like thee, it has its feet in the all-pervading clay; like thee (if thou wouldst but know it) and cease to hearken to the sand-billed Pedants and miserable Choppers of Attorney logic," its head is lifted to the Everlasting Infinite. Ponder this well; for in the end, when Rabble and Rascaldom shall have had their noisy say, its must be thine also. It does its work; strive as thou wilt, thou shalt not do more. Nay, seeing this pitiful Age of Gignamity, into which thou hast been born, it remains perceptibly doubtful whether thou wilt ever do so much."

Those, I hold, are fine and memorable words. And let us end with a touching little poem which, in spite of its urban associations, seems undoubtedly to be from the pen of Mr. W. H. Davies:

"Who sees a street lamp lighted up
Beholds a gracious thing.
Like large, fat sheep and placid cows,
And little birds that sing:
It is not proud, it does not scorn
To help us through our muddles;
It throws its light on lots of things
From orange peel to puddles.
And men of simple heart will say,
As courage new they borrow,
'God keep the lamplighter alive
And send him round tomorrow!'"

Will anyone ever write like that about electric arc lamps? I consider it very improbable.—Gordon Phillips, in *The Outlook* (London).

Norway in English Poetry

In English literature before the nineteenth century Norway stands for little more than a geographical notion, connected with some more or less vague ideas of the peculiarities of the country. To express the huge size of Satan's spear, Milton borrowed a picture from Norwegian scenery:

"His Spear, to equal which the tallest Pine
Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the Mast
Of some great Admiral, were but a wand."

To this picture was sometimes added an air of legendary mystery. Milton again speaks of the sea-beast, Leviathan, as:
"Haply slumbering on the Norway foam,"
Shakespeare in two of his tragedies

The Actor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.

SHAKESPEARE'S conception of the dramatic profession embodied it with the high mission of presenting to the world that about which the world was thinking and that which it should be thinking about. Thus, as we look at the stage today we find that, because it is showing to the world its own thoughts,—strong and full of promise or weak and lifeless,—the stage is in some degree the mirror of the world's thoughts. The playwright depicts the emotions, the conditions, and the theories of a present-day world; the actor gives expression to these thoughts, and presents them in a way the world can appreciate.

How many have given this subject any intelligent consideration? Many people make use of the drama in the way they sometimes make use of the church, the art institute, the symphony concert,—merely as a place of recreation, as an easy way to spend time, as a means to satisfy temporarily a craving for something, they know not what. Let us endeavor to rise to an appreciation of what these activities may stand for. Then we can regard them from the standpoint of students, not as mere sightseers; then we shall be instrumental in promoting their usefulness.

The language of the drama speaks through all the activities of this workaday world in color, line, tone, grace, poetry, rhythm; for, as Shakespeare truly says,

"All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players."

As we look out over this vast stage upon which we are called to play our parts, and begin to realize, as Mrs. Eddy stated in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 224), "that there are a thousand million different human wills, opinions, ambitions, tastes, and loves; that each person has a different history, constitution, culture, character, from all the rest; that human life is the work, the play, the ceaseless action and reaction upon each other of these different atoms," we feel the necessity for something far bigger, broader, purer, than the best of our human efforts can bring forth; so we naturally and normally turn to God for spiritual understanding. The Bible becomes an open book as we study it with the illumination which Christian Science throws upon its pages. We see Jesus walking in the midst of the same seething mass of error, yet not

of it; and the true nature and import of his life-work dawn upon our thought, as they dawn upon the thought of Paul, upon Mary Magdalene, upon Peter and John, upon Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. "Go, and do thou likewise," is the message.

Stamped in the material life of its own creation, the world watches its puppets, each one playing the dual rôle of actor and audience—actor of his own thinking, audience to that of others. In this comedy of errors, in this drama of the dream of life in matter, parts are sometimes played intensely, because they are believed to be intensely real.

It is to break the mesmerism of the belief in the reality of matter or evil that the Christian Scientist comes upon the scene. He knows how largely mortal mind gives us our parts to play; but, instead of condemning, he is awake to the opportunity his Christian part affords him of proving mortal mind to be a liar. Let us, men and women on the stage of human life,—meet the belief of invalidism, for instance, with joy, courage, patience, perseverance, with hope and faith, because assurance of victory is in God. And little by little we shall prove to our audience, the world, that the real man has never been an invalid, because he is in reality spiritual, the image and likeness of God. We cannot afford to shirk or run away from our parts, we cannot afford to cry over them. Play them! Let us welcome them as opportunities to prove to our audience, the world, that we can obtain the victory through our understanding of the Love which is God. What a wonderful stage, then, on which to play! What a wonderful workshop in which to be about our Father's business! What a wonderful opportunity to prove the practicality of the gospel of Love to our fellow-men.

In her article "The Saviour's Mission," in "Unity of Good" (p. 59), Mrs. Eddy says: "Jesus came to rescue men from these very illusions to which he seemed to conform: from the illusion which calls sin real, and man a sinner, needing a Saviour; the illusion which calls sickness real, and man an invalid needing a physician; the illusion that death is as real as Life. From such thoughts—mortal inventions, one and all—Christ Jesus came to save men, through ever-present and eternal good."

makes Norway the invading enemy, from whom the danger is threatening: "The Norwegian banners flout the sky And fan our people cold."

Ross says in Macbeth. Only on the heroes of the play the Norwegian armies fail to make the same terrifying impression, and when King Duncan asks if the sight of them has not dismayed his captains, Macbeth and Banquo, the reply is:

"Yes
As sparrows eagles, or the hare the lion."

However, to attach any importance to the descriptions of Norwegian character occurring in Macbeth and Hamlet, or from them to draw a conclusion as to Shakespeare's own view of the subject, would be obviously ridiculous.

Allusions of a different kind may be met with in Scottish nursery stories and ballads. In some cases the ballads may have been founded on some sort of historic tradition. Thus "Hardyknute" was at one time believed to be a contemporary description of events connected with King Haco's invasion of Scotland (1263):

"The King of Norse, in summer pride,
Puffed up with power and might,
Landed in fair Scotland, the isle,
With many a hardy knight."

Likewise Bishop Percy took the often-quoted ballad of Sir Patrick Spens to be an historical narrative:

"To Norway, to Norway,
To Norway o'er the foam;
The king's daughter o' Norway,
'Tis thou must bring her home."

Both these ballads are, however, now believed to have been written during the earlier part of the eighteenth century and to be the work of Lady Wardlaw of Pitreavie or some of her friends.

A really demonstrable interest in Norway was not developed in England till late in the eighteenth century, when poets at the time of the Romantic movement, through an increasing fondness for old Norse subjects, were led also to touch on contemporary life in the northern countries. . . .

In "The Princess" Tennyson has the following lines about Norway:

"I was one
To whom the touch of all mischance
But came
As night to him that sitting on a hill
Sees the midsummer, midnight, Norway sun
Set into sunrise."

But apart from this vague interest in Norwegian landscape, English poets have seldom looked to modern Norway for poetic subjects. The reason is obviously to be found in the fact that so few great English poets have ever visited Norway. And poetical inspiration does not arise from the mere sight of advertising picture cards—any more than from listening to the conversation of a drawing-room. The English poets at the beginning of the nineteenth century went to Switzerland and Italy, and Italy and Switzerland had the enviable fortune to be glorified by their singing muses. To Norway came the tourists, and a host of books of travel was the literary outcome of their visits.—C. B. Burchard, in "Norwegian Life and Literature."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1922

EDITORIALS

White-washing the Turk

THE facts concerning atrocities committed by the Kemalist Turks, in Anatolia, which have been graphically brought out by the exclusive correspondence of Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons in The Christian Science Monitor, have attracted attention in all quarters of the civilized world. They have been made the subject of discussion in the British Parliament, and of editorial comment in London newspapers. They have naturally aroused the most poignant interest in those American circles which are interested in the great cause of humanity, irrespective of religion or of geographical boundaries. They are supported in all respects by irrefutable evidence.

Dr. Gibbons' articles have not merely awakened the sympathy, and aroused the horror of those who are able to picture the rule of barbarism which the Turk has imposed upon Christians in Anatolia. They have also been the cause of stimulating a very lively propaganda in opposition to Greek domination in those lands. It cannot be said that the Greek is wholly popular throughout the world, nor has the popularity of his Government been enhanced by the fact that it is now in the hands of Constantine, while the great leader of the Attic peoples during the World War, Venizelos, is practically in exile. Yet doubt of the Greek does not explain the curious wave of pro-Turk agitation with which every newspaper office is deluged. If one might trust the champions of the Turk, one would believe that those who have protested against the Turkish atrocities in Armenia, from the day of Gladstone down to that of Lord Bryce, were either themselves dupes, or else were engaged in systematically duping the Christian world. It is asserted that so great is the malice of the Armenians against the Turks that they massacre each other, and then point to the followers of Muhammad as those guilty of the crime. It would seem from some of the zealous defenders of the Turks that among the Armenians the practice, historic in Japan, of committing suicide on the doorstep of one who has offered an affront or done an injury in order that he may be exposed to public obloquy, has been the practice of the Christians of Asia Minor by tens of thousands in order that the fair name of the Turk might be sullied. The effort is being made to expunge the foul record of "Abdul the Damned," and to make Enver and Talaat Pasha appear in history as true humanitarians, who only protected the shrinking wolves of Turkey from the savage assaults of the Armenian lambs.

History, of course, in its immutable records, gives the lie to this effort seemingly concerted, to clear the Turk of half a century's supported charges of unspeakable inhumanity toward Christian peoples in his power. The words of Gladstone still stand in imperishable record. The utterances of Lord Bryce, than whom no man has ever enjoyed a greater measure of confidence among nations other than his own, are too recent to be forgotten. The reports from the special correspondent of the Monitor, who has just finished a comprehensive study of the situation in Anatolia, form but a logical sequel to the charges brought by these earlier and more eminent students of conditions in the East. These conditions have already compelled the creation of a commission of inquiry, in which the United States has joined. It is to be hoped that this commission will be formed of men of clear vision, free from preconceived prejudices, and ready to go to any length in the search for the truth. That there is already an effort being made to so befog the situation as to make it difficult for the investigators to enter upon their labors free from a certain bias is apparent. This being the fact, the more speedily the commission can be created and set to work, the greater will be the prospect of obtaining exact information upon which the civilized world may act.

WHILE it is essential to maintain an unbiased viewpoint on the subject of international commerce, and while it is important that, so far as possible, the greatest number be the inspiring aim of high tariffs, embargoes and restrictive regulations, it is also vitally necessary that, under the guise of peace time expansion, there be not allowed to creep in wartime potentialities. It is well recognized that dye stuffs and war matériel go hand in hand. An argument used frequently in favor of the protection of the dye industry is that it is part of what is necessary for a proper preparation for war.

The Dye Industry; Its Uses and Abuses

It is obvious that the dye industry of the world cannot be satisfactorily developed if the purpose behind its development be the preparation for a next-world war, yet indications point to the fact that there are those who are building on this very basis. It will be remembered that Germany before the war was the premier dye-producing nation of the world. It will be remembered that the Allies were extremely hard pressed during the first years of that conflagration. Now comes the news that Germany is forming large dye combines and slowly but steadily acquiring controlling interests in the dye-making industry in France, Italy, and elsewhere.

Necessity exists, if a right adjustment of the world's affairs is to be obtained, for a proper recognition of the fact that no nation can pay its debts unless it be given an opportunity to exert itself along the line of productive activities. At the same time, care must be given to see that those activities are rightly directed. The dye industry is extremely important. Its proper cultivation is vitally necessary. Its abuses may constitute an exceedingly grave menace.

THE Chinese have an eloquent proverb. He who tries to ride the tiger is safer on the beast than off. It describes the perils of statesmanship in China in a singularly expressive way. So long as a political leader retains his seat of power he holds a commanding prestige which very much simplifies his task; his acquired security exerts a potent spell over the imagination of a naturally peace-loving people which makes him particularly hard to dislodge. But when he does fall he falls harder and farther than is usually the case with Western statesmen. The Chinese have not learned the easy tolerance of constitutional nations for their rejected leaders. In-and-outers like Aristide Briand and Winston Churchill are rare in China. There is no dearth of adroit politicians; on the contrary, there is a surplus. But hardly any of them return to real power after being once discredited. The Chinese moral sense is slow to rouse on political issues, but once roused, as Yuan Shih-kai roused it when he tried to overthrow the Republic, it is implacable.

Riding the Chinese Tiger

The ruin of Yuan, the most sensational chastisement in modern Chinese history, is an ever-present curb on the intentions and ambitions of China's latest unchallenged strong man, Wu Pei-fu. General Wu has followed his sweeping victory over his Manchurian rival, Chang Tso-lin, with a series of progressive and self-effacing acts which have given encouragement to true well-wishers of China all over the world. He has forced the Peking Government, which he might have made an instrument of as easy compliance with his wishes as it was for his rival, to commit a long-desired *haka-kiri*. President Hsu Shih-chang, who coupled the post of chief executive with an undisguised political sympathy for his former ward, the pathetic little *ci-devant* Emperor, was illegally elected and was only maintained in power by a group of reactionary cliques and by the mistaken tolerance of the foreign diplomatic body in Peking. The pressure which General Wu brought to bear on President Hsu to step down and out of his office would not have had so much effect if the Chinese people had ever regarded Hsu as a symbol of their liberties, or even of their consent to be governed by his party. They never did, and they receive his disappearance with complete impassivity.

On the positive side of the scale Wu Pei-fu has continued to regard benevolently the reassemblage of the 1917 Parliament at Tientsin, he has held his adherents in line for a true coalition ministry of all the constitutional parties, and he has made it very clear that he will not allow any one section—not even Canton—to dictate China's return to parliamentary government. It is somewhat of an anomaly that he is guiding these liberal tendencies from the general headquarters of his army at Paotingfu, and that he has acquired the power to do it as the result of a successful military campaign. But resolute leaders are few in China, and so long as General Wu continues to provide a strong and progressive nucleus for the reform the Nation so badly needs, he deserves a clear field and an intelligent measure of foreign support.

His offer of the presidency to Li Yuan-hung has been well received as a further instance of his ability to gauge the healthy forces in China's political life. Whether Li accepts or not is immaterial; the term of the new Chief Executive will only last until October, 1923, anyhow. But Li represents the theory of legitimacy. He was honestly elected President in 1916, and he fought as bravely as might have been expected the fight against the militarists who overthrew popular government in China in the fateful fall of 1917. His hesitancy to accept the post again may well be understood. The southerners still believe that Li quit under fire, and they regard him with a mildly contemptuous tolerance. But take him as he is, a thoroughly sound middle-of-the-road man, honest both as a politician and an anti-militarist, with a republican record dating back to his capture of Hankow in 1911, and Li undoubtedly represents normalcy in Chinese constitutionalism. And that is a good deal to be thankful for in China's present distracted state.

This review of the situation has omitted one factor—Sun Yat-sen. The British have scolded Sun Yat-sen for a good many years, and even American sentiment, impressed by the fact that every Chinese society in the United States, student and merchants alike, still cordially backs him, has wavered a little recently as a result of his strange sympathy with the Manchurian militarists. But it should be remembered that the Canton Party is a good deal bigger than Dr. Sun. It is not a local clique, but the national expression of progressive liberalism which contains fewer purely self-seeking leaders than any other group in modern China. As such it has a power which can rise above its indiscretions, and which irritates the foreigner most, it may be shrewdly suspected, because it represents the firmest disposition China has yet developed to look out for herself. That time is still some distance off, but China's desire to attain to it, peacefully and moderately, at least should be respected.

An Unjust Tax on Industry

THE American public has waited with a fair degree of patience, and long enough, it has now been decided, for the railroads to act voluntarily in remitting or canceling the surcharge imposed during the war on parlor-car and sleeping-car fares. The traveling public accepted the additional burden imposed by this levy of 50 per cent additional on such accommodations as a reasonable contribution to the carriers in the time of a serious economic emergency and as an additional source of revenue to the Government during the period of federal control and operation of the railroads. But now the demand is that this tax be remitted. The additional cost of travel, a tremendous amount in the aggregate, is nothing more

than a gratuity to the carriers. It is a burden which the people cannot reasonably be asked longer to bear.

The continued imposition of the tax cannot be defended upon the ground that the tax is in the nature of a luxury tax. Traveling is as necessary a part of business as staying at home, and frequently not nearly so pleasant, and it is unreasonable to intimate that the traveler of today, like the traveler of a generation ago, should content himself with the accommodations of a day coach on a journey requiring a day and a night or several days and nights to accomplish. The public is entitled to all the comforts of travel which modern ingenuity and enterprise make possible, and there should be no penalties imposed on their enjoyment and use.

Under the law now in force the railroads are collecting for their own use and benefit an additional tribute equal to exactly one-half the amount they are supposed to pay to the Pullman Company for the service sold to patrons. Thus the cost of sleeping and parlor car accommodations is increased by one-half, without anything given in return. There appears no prospect that the railroads will make a voluntary reduction in this rate, even though by so doing they might increase their passenger traffic business greatly. They still seem to be inclined to the theory that a maximum profit should be made upon a minimum volume of business, rather than a reasonable profit upon a maximum volume of business. The desire seems to be to impose the highest tariff the traffic will bear.

A Bureau of Recreation

PARADOXICAL as it may seem, it appears to have remained for the Secretary of Labor of the United States to propose the creation or authorization of a governmental bureau of recreation. But the proposal may not appear quite so incongruous after all. It is remembered that Labor Day, of all the days of the year, is the one on which no labor is performed, and that Mother's Day, perhaps more often than otherwise, is a day when the mothers are expected to entertain and provide for the welfare and comfort of a score or more of welcome visitors. Observation may have influenced the fathers in whose behalf it has been proposed to establish a corresponding holiday to hesitate before lending their unqualified indorsement to the plan.

Mr. James J. Davis, who is Secretary of Labor in President Harding's Cabinet, is the gentleman referred to as the instigator of the Recreation Bureau project. He argues from the basis that the American people should be taught to play, that they should learn how better to entertain and amuse themselves at home and in their neighborhoods at those times when they are not engaged in their usual pursuits and occupations. He would teach them to understand and appreciate music, the arts, the theater, and more thoroughly to enjoy athletics. Mr. Davis was speaking before a convention of the National Association of Music Merchants, and it seems natural enough that he should mention music as one of the greatest, if not actually the greatest, elevating influences in community life. Mr. Davis, like everyone else, politician or otherwise, likes to please those to whom he speaks. But the Secretary of Labor had more than politics in his thought that day.

If Mr. Davis is an idealist, as might be imagined, it is found that he is a practical idealist. He has himself demonstrated the practical application of his theory in no small way at Mooseheart, "The City of Childhood," as he calls it, a short distance from Chicago. There, on a farm of something over a thousand acres, are more than 1100 children who are being taught to be self-supporting, representative American citizens. These children are taught to love music and to produce it, and Mr. Davis believes it is an important factor in their community life. This system of education, or teaching, he would extend, by the aid of the Government, to every neighborhood and city in the land.

Surely the plan does not appear visionary or impossible. It is not easy at first to think of the undertaking as one in which the Federal Government should take an active or dominating part. And yet why not? If it can reasonably be insisted that the recreations and pastimes of the people can be regulated or censored, that the doing of some things can be forbidden or prohibited, why, it might be asked, should not something be provided in place of the things frowned upon?

Claudio de Souza and the Drama of Brazil

THE drama in Brazil has been, largely, a sporadic institution. Romero, the indefatigable and ubiquitous historian of his Nation's literature, folk lore, and philosophical currents, tried some years ago to make out a good case for the play, and even outlined a history of the drama to be poured into the mold of well-ordered periods. He overstated the case, however, in the ardor of his intellectual nationalism. Brazil has little to show in the way of a logical development of the drama. To be sure, there are the religious plays that were written in the very earliest days of the colony; there are, later, the satires with music, from the pen of Antonio José da Silva, who more properly belongs to the history of Portuguese letters; there are a few famous figures from the Romantic era, and, of course, the social comedies of Martins Penna. But how much else?

Today there has set in a reaction against the conscienceless importation of French boulevard plays; the approach of the Nation's centennial of independence may have turned the hearts and thoughts of the writers to topics nearer home. In any event, a certain liberal Brazilianism is the new word in prose and verse, as well as upon the stage, and the best representative of that national note is Claudio de Souza, already widely known

for his books upon social questions and for a novel, "Pater!"

His plays already number more than a half-dozen, beginning with the three-act comedy, "Eu Arranjo Tudo" ("I'll Fix Everything"); the three-act, "Flores de Sombra" ("Shadowed Blossoms"), and ranging through "A Renuncia" ("The Renunciation"), "Outono e Primavera" ("Autumn and Spring"), "O Turbilhão" ("The Whirlwind"), to "A Jangada" ("The Raft"). As may be guessed even from the titles, he is fond of that symbolism which consists in action which parallels imagery. During the war he wrote a dialogued defense of Belgium, which was later translated into French under the title "La Petite et le Grand"; his "Flores de Sombra" has been translated into Italian, and his story, "A Conversação," into Spanish. Having traveled through Europe, he is no stranger to the Continental artists; possessed of an intimate acquaintance with his native Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, he seems eminently fitted to create social satire. So he has aimed to do, and his countrymen, as, for example, Coelho Netto, the noted novelist and Academician, have lavished the highest praise upon him.

"Flores de Sombra," when first presented in 1919, first at Sao Paulo and then at the capital, achieved a record run of no less than 300 performances. It is the familiar tale of a country youth who goes to the city and for a time forgets all the old traditions of family and nation, falling in with a glib-tongued companion who dazzles everybody with his steady stream of French, of paradoxes and a good nature that wins despite his supercilious manner. Of course there is a country lass waiting patiently for the prodigal; and a mother who deplores the son who is so taken up with the new that he unwittingly renounces the lasting qualities of the old. But all comes out right in the end, as it was meant to from the first. The son is roused in time from his infatuation for the city and its ways; the Frenchified friend who seems to have disturbed his happiness is proved rather to have contributed to it; the mother glows with the return of her son and the country lass may smile once again.

The secret of the play's success, then, is no secret at all. Perhaps the author meant the action to symbolize Brazilian preoccupation with foreign manners. It is well known that the motherland, Portugal, has for centuries been susceptible to external influences, especially Spanish and French. In any event, the action is easy—too easy—to follow; the characterization is slight, the motivation not very convincing. So that if the play itself reveals a deficiency of the national playwright, surely the praise that has been lavished upon it betrays a similar shortcoming in the national critic.

Claudio de Souza's later play, "A Jangada," is of somewhat better stuff; it forgoes some of the reader appeals of the drama just discussed, and shows a firmer grasp upon the technique of modern realism. In both plays there is a comic element supplied by the caricatures drawn from provincial Brazil. The playwright has, no doubt, a fund of themes and personal attitudes demanding expression; but he has not, as yet, found the valid dramatic means. It is a mistake for the native critics to proclaim his promise—for promise he undoubtedly has—as performance. His importance lies in a conscious determination to find for the stage a source in native inspiration.

Editorial Notes

THE dramatic possibilities possessed by insects have been demonstrated by two Czech playwrights in a recent production at the Prague National Theater. The motive of the play is pessimistic, or perhaps it would be more correct to say, cannibalistic, since the turning point in the career of each insect character seems to be its inclusion in the diet of some bigger beast. The play, it appears, was not written without due reference to Henri Fabre, the French authority on beetles, and other potential tragedians of the mud-heap. Of course there have been other notable attempts to call upon nature for a dramatic medium. Aristotle had his croaking frogs and grunting pigs; Wagner his monsters, both aquatic and forest-bred; Rostand his poultry-yard. But though the denizens of soil, sea, and tree-tops have their poetic uses as symbols, when drawn into actual representation on the stage, they merely expose their limitations and suggest how far from exhausted are the dramatic possibilities of the plain man and woman.

A PROBLEM connected with international finance has been proposed as the subject for discussion at the forthcoming Yale and Oxford debate. It is a serious subject, but it is to be hoped that young orators will not make it too serious. There is today plenty of scope for the humanizing influence of a little sense of humor in international discussions. Mr. Lloyd George's attempts to talk with international statesmen as man to man, instead of as document to document, have been far too unusual at conference tables. After all, political discussions need not be grimly formal and punctilious. Classical scholars at Oxford and Yale may smile at Stephen Leacock's contention that Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn" is a greater work than Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason"; but is there not something in it? What the world needs now is a code of humor for international application.

THERE are some men of whom it is said that you can get "no change" out of them. Mr. Austin Hopkinson, a wealthy engineer who represents Mossley in the British House of Commons, is one of them. When the Mossley Licensed Victuallers Association sent him a resolution regretting that the budget provided no reduction in the "exorbitant duties" on beer and spirits, he might have taken refuge in a sympathetic platitude or an evasion. This is what Mr. Hopkinson said:

The liquor trade is not an "industry" of any value to the country at all, since it produces nothing but luxuries. At a time like the present, when many people are going short of food, any form of taxation which leads to a decrease of the production of luxuries is to the advantage of the whole community.

There spoke a parliamentary man of courage; and they are not all of that build.